

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,275

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PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1980

Established 1887

Violence Hits City in Turkey

Reveit Demands Troops Move In

By Marvin Howe

ANKARA, June 18 (NYT) — Bussey, the Turkish opposition leader and former premier, appealed today to the army to send troops to the southeastern city of Van after the assassination of a party's provincial chief and a figure last night and an attack on the funeral cortege this afternoon in which four members of parliament were wounded.

Bussey, who had gone to Van with other leaders of his Republican People's Party for the funeral, said that the chief of the staff, Gen. Kenan Evren, ordered his military forces to be sent to the scene of the attack.

After this afternoon, another local leader of the Republican People's Party, a terrorist who was said to have been identified and was being taken by security forces, according to state radio. Mr. Karatasli was mayor of the southeastern town of Van, which is known as a center of political violence as well as of clan feuds and Kurdish guerrilla warfare.

While the Turkish parliament voted to extend martial law in Van, martial law was first declared in Van in 1978, after a year of fighting in the southeastern province of Kahramanmaraş in which 107 persons were killed and 1,000 wounded.

Mr. Karatasli said that he was informed by Mr. Evren that the government of Mr. Evren was determined to put an end to the violence.



Rioters stop a motorist at a roadblock made of burning cars and debris in a Cape Town township.

Regional Security Cited

U.S. Considers Improving Saudi F-15s

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT) — The Carter administration said yesterday that the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan had altered "the regional security atmosphere" so that it was now considering selling to Saudi Arabia equipment and missiles for its U.S.-built F-15 fighters, despite promises made two years ago to Israel and Congress that such sales would be prohibited.

Although both the White House and the State Department stressed that no decision had been made to provide Saudi Arabia with the military hardware that would give the planes greater range and firepower, the administration sought to provide the rationale if it decides to do so.

Thomas Roston, a State Department spokesman, confirmed that such a sale was under consideration. He said that the United States and Saudi Arabia have "an ongoing dialogue" on military sales that "is sensitive to changes in the regional security atmosphere such as the increased threat which was posed by the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Army."

1978 Statement by U.S.

In 1978, in an effort to overcome the opposition of Israeli supporters to the sale of 60 F-15s to Saudi Arabia, the administration said that "Saudi Arabia has not requested nor do we intend to sell

At Least 250 Injured

42 S. Africans Reported Slain In Soweto Anniversary Riots

JOHANNESBURG, June 18 (AP) — Fighting between police and rioters in a mixed-race township near Cape Town last night and today killed 36 to 42 persons, with the death toll expected to rise, newspapers said. As violence stemming from the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots spread, the state-controlled South Africa Radio reported at least 20 deaths and 150 wounded, including some policemen.

The Cape Times newspaper reported that 42 persons had died in two days of rioting, but said it was almost impossible to determine the number of wounded. The Argus newspaper of Cape Town said a check showed that 34 persons were dead on arrival and two died of injuries after admission at three hospitals last night, and that at least 200 people were wounded.

The Argus said today's violence erupted in the Elsie River township as young men stoned cars and set fire to a shop, and police started shooting to disperse the rioters so that firefighters could get at the blaze.

South Africa's police commissioner said his men would continue to shoot to kill anyone found looting, burning or endangering lives.

"This is what has happened in those cases where people have been killed in police action last night," Police Commissioner Michael Geldenhuys said in defending the use of shotguns, clubs and rubber bullets against rioters in Elsie River and other mixed-race townships around Cape Town.

Police Minister Louis le Grange, giving a death toll of at least 11, pledged relentless action against what he called "the violent hooligan elements" who started the riots.

The violence erupted the day after police wounded 35 persons demonstrating on the fourth anniversary of race riots in Soweto township near Johannesburg. One newspaper called the latest outbreak the worst since Soweto, in which at least 600 blacks were killed.

Under Siege

Looting, arson, stone-throwing and vandalism erupted throughout the Cape peninsula. One mixed-race area known as the Cape Flats was said to be reasonably quiet today after being virtually under siege. The road to Cape Town's D.F. Malan Airport was strewn with burning tires, makeshift wooden barricades and rocks, as bands of youths stoned passing motorists.

The South African Press Association, the country's domestic news agency, said all official channels to sources of information about the number of people killed or wounded in the unrest were closed to the press on police instructions. Police Monday night forbade journalists to enter troubled areas without special permission.

The first death reported as South Africa marked the Soweto anniversary was a white police constable who was stabbed to death Sunday night as he helped disperse a group of mixed-race rioters in Cape Town.

Monday night police opened fire with shotguns to stop disturbances in the mixed-race township of Noordgesig, adjoining Soweto, and in black townships around Bloemfontein, wounding at least 35 persons.

Yesterday the violence shifted to the Cape peninsula, which has a large population of coloreds (the white separatist government's term for people of mixed race). Die Burger, published in Cape Town, one of the country's leading Afrikaans newspapers, called the rioting in the colored townships the worst since 1976.

SAPA, the news agency, said the Cape Flats area was under "a virtual state of siege, with crowds of rioters stoning cars, looting shops, burning buildings and blocking roads with barricades of flaming car tires."

Pillars of Smoke

By sunset, traffic police had sealed off the Cape Flats area in an apparent effort to end the chaos, but were unable to prevent fires that reportedly started in the hundreds of yards into the air. One witness told the Cape Times newspaper that the flames "seemed to appear all over the cordoned-off area."

Brig. J.F. Roussouw, commissioner of police in the western Cape, said that "criminal elements" were "looting and setting fire to property belonging to their own people."

Riot police in camouflage uniforms moved from one trouble spot to another, dispersing crowds with tear gas, SAPA said. A police spokesman said the riot squads also used rubber bullets, birdshot and several baton charges to quell the disturbances.

Shops in Elsie River were set afire and looted, and the owner of at least one shop was attacked by a mob, SAPA reported. The owner fled with his family to an adjoining house, the agency said. Firefighters called to Elsie River were warned by riot police not to enter the area for their own safety.

Passengers arriving at D.F. Malan Airport watched as vehicles smashed by stones drove up to the terminal building, some carrying injured people, SAPA said.

The road to the airport, Settlers Way, which passes by the mixed-race suburb of Athlone, was littered with stones, burning fires and makeshift wooden booms laid across the road to block traffic, SAPA said. National police patrolled the airport area, and police vans covered with wire mesh transported passengers to and from the main terminal, the agency said.

Dutch Boycott

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP) — The Dutch Parliament voted by a 2-to-1 margin today to impose an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Amman Regards U.S. Attitude as Naive

King Hussein Adamant in Refusing Talks Role

By Christopher S. Wren

AMMAN, Jordan, June 18 (NYT) — Jordan's persistent refusal of King Hussein's offer to get involved in negotiations with Israel has a credibility problem not only of his making.

Carter administration evoked no faith why the king, an Arab moderate, has not taken Jordan's weight behind the peace talks on Palestinian autonomy.

After President Carter and King Hussein held their first meeting yesterday in Washington, White House said their two hours of talks helped to "clear the air," and the two leaders failed to reach differences on ways to peace in the Middle East.

Jordanian monarch repeated his determination not to be a U.S.-sponsored talks between Israel and Jordan on Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and as long as Israel continued to occupy the West Bank, U.S. officials said.

Carter promised before King Hussein arrived to "use all the power that I have" to win U.S. unwillingness to take at his word comes across as a sign of naivete in Amman, the Carter administration not unlike an amorous man who hopes that the emphatic "I mean 'maybe'."

Two Reasons

King's public statements and past analyses of Jordanian and foreign diplomats in suggest two cogent reasons keeps turning the Carter adoration down.

he seems genuinely content that the framework outlined Camp David summit involving United States, Egypt and Israel in 1978 was much too limited and to failure. Second, if he tended to join in, he is gambling with Jordan's because of the region's political economic realities, in virtually nothing.

Hussein's initial sympathy peace efforts of President Sadat of Egypt evaporated when Minister Menachem Begin made it clear that the intention of returning either section of Jerusalem or the Golan Heights, which were captured in the 1967 war.

Hamid Sharaf, Jordan's minister and a longtime politician to the king, once said a country's plight to that of a woman would not sell, was left to discuss, Mr. Hussein said.

Separate Peace

Hussein's reservations on Camp David accord, in Jordan was assigned a role his consent, have been right as far as the Jordanian concerned. They see Egypt ended up with a separate

Strike Reports Denied by Tass

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, June 18 (WP) — Within the fraternity of professional public opinion pollsters, Rep. John Anderson's independent presidential campaign is regarded today as a serious challenge that could even result in Rep. Anderson's election to the White House in November.

Although there are some who dissent from this view, many of the country's best-known pollsters said in recent interviews that Rep. Anderson, R-Ill., has an extraordinary opportunity to do well next fall at the expense of both President Carter and Ronald Reagan.

Even those most enthusiastic about Rep. Anderson's chances agreed, however, that today's visible support for him is based on vague public impressions of him and strong distaste for his two rivals.

Unless Rep. Anderson can develop strong positive support for his own candidacy and positions, he quickly will become a minor candidate, the pollsters agreed.

All the pollsters questioned said that Rep. Anderson's position is fragile. For more than a month, almost every poll taken in the country has given Rep. Anderson 19 percent to 25 percent of the vote, but none of the pollsters regarded that as solid Anderson support.

Instead, they generally agreed, those relatively high numbers for an independent candidate revealed a high level of discontent with the likely Democratic and Republican nominees.

"There is a vast amount of instability in the electorate," said Daniel Yankelovich, the president of the firm of Yankelovich, Skelly & White in New York. He attributed that instability to a combination of discontent with the choice between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter, and a widespread feeling that the country is in deep trouble.

"Right now," Mr. Yankelovich said, "the Anderson candidacy is the obvious place" for discontented voters to go. Whether that will remain true is problematic, he said.

Louis Harris, whose polls for ABC News have shown strong national support for Rep. Anderson, said any one of the three — Rep. Anderson, Mr. Carter or Mr. Reagan — "could win it clearly" in November.

Marvin Field, who conducts the California Poll, which also has shown strong backing for Rep. Anderson, compared to Illinois congressman's position to a law of physics. Matter either can rise up under its own power, or it can be sucked up by a vacuum, Mr. Field said. In Rep. Anderson's case, he said, it is the vacuum that elevated him. "There's no question that Anderson is up there because he's not Ronald Reagan or Jimmy Carter," Mr. Field said.

Popular knowledge of Rep. Anderson is superficial, Mr. Field added. Favorable attitudes toward him could be "reinforced or demolished by events," he speculated.

Most Skeptical

Robert Teeter, a pollster who works for Republican office-seekers, was one of the most skeptical about Rep. Anderson's prospects. Mr. Teeter worked for George Bush in this year's Republican primaries.

"I'm about 80 percent convinced that Anderson is going to end up as a minor candidate," Mr. Teeter said. "But he's a underdog, and if someone should drop a match on him, Mr. Teeter did not finish the sentence.

Mr. Teeter, Mr. Field and several others pointed to a dilemma facing Rep. Anderson. He now enjoys the support of a generally liberal, prosperous, well-educated group that Mr. Teeter called the "Volvo crowd" or "the trendies."

"The trendies have signed on," Mr. Teeter said, "but the group he needs is much bigger" — working-class Americans — "and it will get turned off if he starts to sound like a figurehead for the trendies."

Mr. Field made the same point, saying it had been unfortunate for Rep. Anderson to be filmed in California last week talking about gay rights to a crowd that included a large number of homosexuals. "All he needs is for that kind of footage to be shown around the country just as people are poised to make a decision about Anderson," Mr. Field said, and the independent's candidacy could wither.

George Gallup, the elder statesman of American pollsters, noted that one-third to one-half of the voters who express support for a third-party candidate prior to Elec-

Pollsters Rate Anderson's Chances as Good

Most Foresee Formidable Challenge, but Feel Bubble Could Burst

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John Anderson

Foes Censure Giscard Plan For Resistance Day Speech

By Bernard Edinger

PARIS, June 18 (Reuters) — A row heavy with electoral overtones raged today over the commemoration of de Gaulle's call from London for French resistance on June 18, 1940.

The flap prompted President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to cancel plans to speak at the national resistance memorial at Mont Valerien, in the western Parisian suburbs. The memorial marks the spot where about 3,000 resistance fighters were executed by Nazi firing squads during the World War II German occupation of France.

Gaullist militants denounced Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for trying to exploit de Gaulle's political heritage with presidential elections only a year away.

Emotions High

Emotions ran high because de Gaulle's historic call — "France has lost a battle but France has not lost the war" — inspires patriotic fervor, and its anniversary has become a commemoration of national redemption.

Recent polls have shown that Frenchmen today are more strongly attached than before to de Gaulle's memory and to his concept of national independence, grandeur and dignity.

French political parties hostile to the general during his lifetime now vie with one another in claiming to be his true political heirs. Many Gaullist faithful hold Mr. Giscard d'Estaing responsible for de Gaulle's downfall in a 1969 constitutional referendum when the current president called for a "no" vote. The referendum's defeat led to de Gaulle's resigning the presidency.

They were shocked to learn of plans for the presidential address at Mont Valerien, since de Gaulle himself never spoke there, abiding by a strict observance of silent homage to fallen resistance heroes.

Parliamentary Speaker Jacques Chaban-Delmas conveyed Gaullist objections to the president, whose spokesman said last night that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had decided, as a gesture of conciliation, not to speak.

The president's decision followed open threats that the ceremony would be boycotted by veterans of the Free French forces who traditionally line up outside the crypt where the bodies of a dozen resistance fighters are buried.

Gaullist Walkout

The row over the ceremony followed a walkout from the national assembly by Gaullist parliamentarians yesterday over another emotionally-tinged period of recent French history, the end of France's rule over Algeria in 1962.

The deputies were incensed at the presence in Toulon during the weekend of a Cabinet member at a ceremony held by former settlers in Algeria where tribute was paid to the rightist OAS secret army organization.

Gaullist parliamentary leaders said they would return to the assembly only when Prime Minister Raymond Barre explained why Minister Jacques Dominiati did not leave the ceremony when tribute was paid to an army officer executed for attempting to assassinate de Gaulle.

Mr. Dominiati, state secretary for former overseas settlers, and several other leading supporters of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing were deeply involved in the struggle to keep Algeria French.

The head of the Gaullist Party, Jacques Chirac, is widely expected to challenge Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for the presidency in June, 1981, but has yet to commit himself.

1980 Compass May Be Due for Tailspin

By John Noble Wilford

By 3180, Earth's Magnetic Shift Could Change North Into South

NEW YORK, June 18 (NYT) — In 1,200 years, if the present trend continues, the Earth's magnetic poles should do a flip-flop, and all these compass needles that normally point north will then be pointing south.

For several years, scientists studying Earth through spacecraft observations have noted an apparently slight, steady decline in the intensity of the magnetic field. They postulate that this could be the early sign of an approaching magnetic reversal, which happens at intervals of 50,000 to a million years. The last reversal occurred 700,000 years ago.

New data confirming this trend of declining magnetic intensity was gathered by the first American spacecraft expressly designed to study the Earth's magnetic properties.

Chies to Oil

The spacecraft, called the Magnetic Field Satellite or MagSat, was launched last October and plunged out of orbit last week, burning up over the sea between Greenland and Norway. The 400-pound MagSat operated a couple of months longer than planned and produced data for more accurate maps of Earth's crustal magnetic irregularities, which could

be important clues in the search for minerals and petroleum.

But Dr. Robert Langel, chief project scientist at the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md., said the findings related to the magnetic reversal are the only results ready to be announced. He cautioned that the 1,200-year estimate was based on the assumption that the current rate of declining intensity of the force lines in the Earth's magnetic field — the roughly north-south dipole — would remain constant. It is thus possible, he said, that the reversal could come sooner or much later.

Other than the obvious influence on compasses, the consequences of a magnetic reversal are as unclear as the causes.

Unsubstantiated Theories

Since magnetic forces extending out from Earth act as a shield against cosmic radiation, University of Colorado scientist Dr. Edward Benton said that the substantial decrease in the magnetic field's strength accompanying the reversal period could leave Earth dangerously unprotected. Some

scientists have theorized that widespread extinctions of species might be attributed to magnetic reversals, but this has not been substantiated.

That such reversals do occur became known in recent decades, although the first hint was uncovered in 1909 by a French scientist, Bernard Brunhes. He found ancient lava flows imprinted with a magnetic polarity opposite that of rocks younger and much older.

Backward Jupiter

Magnetic particles in molten rock orient themselves with magnetic force lines, and this alignment becomes frozen as a permanent record of polarity at the time the rock solidifies. In recognition of this discovery, the present time of magnetic polarity, going back 700,000 years, is known as the Brunhes Epoch.

Pioneer spacecraft have discovered that Jupiter's magnetic polarity is opposite that of Earth's. Although no one really understands the mechanism of a magnetic reversal, it is believed that, because of changes in the dynamics of the Earth's core, the intensi-

[illegible]

Kennedy-Carter Estrangement Has Party's Regulars Worried

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, June 18 (LAT) — Around the White House, members of President Carter's Georgia family sometimes refer to Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., as "the fat old rich kid." Mr. Kennedy's sympathies have a way of scoring Carter as "that redneck South-Baptist."

Each invective reflects a rising tide of bitterness between the Kennedy and Carter camps, a bitterness goes beyond the normal heat of political contests and contributes to spread fears among Democrats that the Kennedy family will be the only one to gain.

Leaders in both camps, however, believe they can heal the wounds by November. Angry and contemptuous as the two sides

feel about each other, most pundits insist the specter of a Reagan presidency is far worse.

'Anger, Some Nastiness'

Confirming the harsh feelings and the potential political impact, state Rep. Barney Frank of Newton, Mass., a longtime supporter of Mr. Kennedy, said, "There is a lot of anger and some nastiness because some people feel Teddy didn't get a fair shot at the nomination. And John Anderson (the Republican-independent challenger) complicated it for Carter. I'm afraid some Kennedy people will vote for Anderson."

The personal bitterness is rooted in political rivalry between Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Carter that goes back at least five years as well as basic differences over foreign and domestic policy.

"It's not a foregone conclusion that Kennedy will destroy Carter's chances to be elected, but he may destroy his own political future," warned former Attorney General Griffin Bell of Atlanta, who is a Carter loyalist despite a long-standing friendship with the Kennedy family.

'Camelot vs. Dogpatch'

"They think we're a bunch of hicks and we think they're a bunch of snobs," a White House official said. It infuriated Georgians at the White House when they learned that the Boston Globe, which they consider to be pro-Kennedy, referred to tensions between the Kennedys and the Carters as "Camelot vs. Dogpatch."

The problem is compounded by Mr. Kennedy's decision to continue Mr. Carter already has accumulated 1,942 delegates, almost 300 more than the 1,666 needed. Yet Mr. Kennedy now has launched a campaign to win over Mr. Carter's delegates.

Less, any of the delegates waiver, the president's campaign committee has invited all of them to Washington next month.

Will Change Sides

Jerry Doherty, a Kennedy delegate and political adviser to the senator, told the Los Angeles Times that he will work for Mr. Carter if he is the nominee and added that he expects most of Mr. Kennedy's supporters to follow suit.

"Some of the Kennedy people are bitter," said Mr. Doherty, a Boston attorney who directed Mr. Kennedy's first campaign for the Senate in 1962 and worked for Mr. Carter in 1976.

"I'm still hopeful about Kennedy and I'm committed to him. But if the president is nominated, I'll not only support him, I'll work for him. The Democratic Party has been good to all of us and in my opinion most of the Kennedy people will work for Carter if he's nominated."

The 'Spear Carriers'

Another Kennedy delegate, David Bartley, president of Holyoke Community College and a former speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, attributed most of the bitterness to "the spear carriers on both sides" — those who are closely around the candidates day in and day out. But he predicted the party will unify behind Mr. Carter and added, "I think Teddy will support him."

Mr. Kennedy repeatedly has refused to say whether he would support Mr. Carter after August. The president himself put the question to Mr. Kennedy on June 5 at the White House during a session called by the president to try to reach some kind of accord over the general election. Mr. Kennedy evaded the question and later told reporters he expects to be nominated.

In pressing his fight, Mr. Kennedy has sent about two dozen aides out around the country, seeking Mr. Carter's delegates.

"I'm glad Kennedy is trying that," one White House official said. "He will find that there is no softness in the support of the president's delegates. We have monitored the situation."

Time Heals Wounds

Beyond this skirmishing over individual delegates, Mr. Carter's aides are counting on the passage of time to dispel some of the bitterness.

"It's in everybody's self-interest to put the party together," said Hamilton Jordan, who is taking a leave of absence as Mr. Carter's chief of staff to become political director of the re-election campaign.

One of Mr. Kennedy's key political advisers, who declined to be identified, told the Los Angeles Times he believes most of the bitterness in the Kennedy camp comes from supporters who have no constituencies.

'Others Just Scream'

"Some, like myself or a senator or a congressman, have a constituency," he said. Others just jump up and down and scream and are bitter. It's my hope that we'll get some of the Kennedy positions incorporated in the party's platform and that the Kennedy side comes from supporters who have no constituencies.

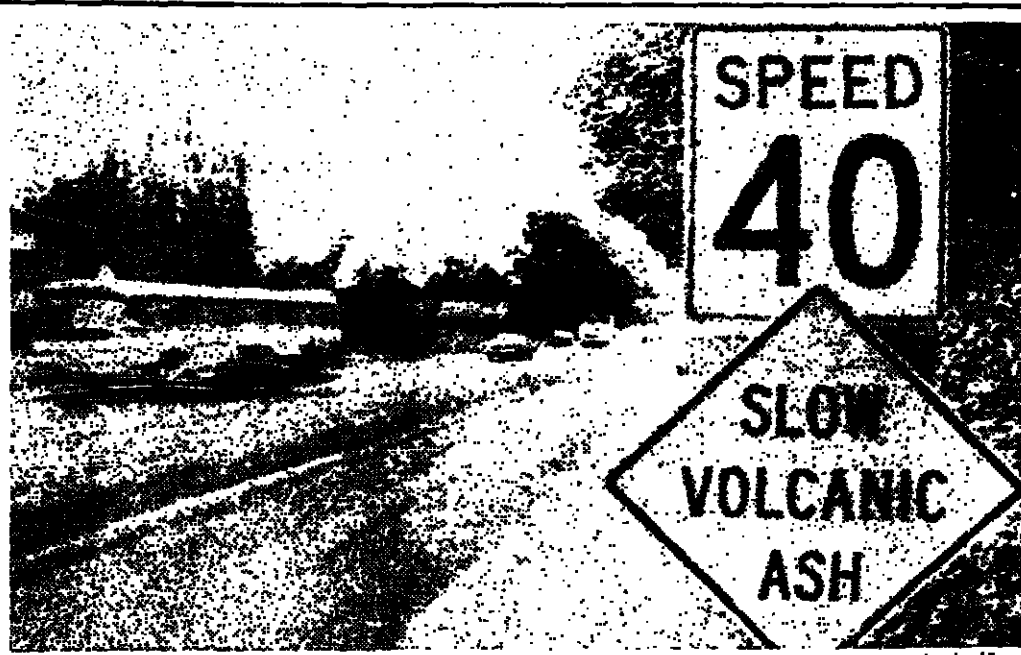
There has never been any love lost between Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Carter despite the fact that the senator supported the president in the 1976 general election and was among the strongest supporters of Mr. Carter's initiatives in Congress during the president's first two years in office.

Pilots in France Call 2-Day Strike

PARIS, June 18 (UPI) — The French pilots' union has called a 48-hour strike to protest rules regarding a Boeing 737 owned by a charter firm. The strike, by pilots of Air France, Air Inter and UTA, will begin at midnight Saturday and end at midnight Monday.

In March, the French Civil Aviation Administration approved a request by the charter firm Euroair to fly a Boeing 737 with a team of two pilots instead of three. The Boeing 737 is certified to be piloted by a two-man team.

The pilots' union, which represents 85 percent of France's 3,000 pilots, contends that a two-pilot team endangers security on the Boeing 737, which can carry 100 passengers. The union has criticized West Germany's Lufthansa and Belgium's Sabena airlines for using two-pilot teams on Boeing 737s in recent years.



Sign in Portland, Ore., warns motorists to slow down because of volcanic ash on the road. Since the Mount St. Helens eruptions, traffic has been snarled by dust picked up by cars.

Other Cascade Volcanoes Could Erupt

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 18 (AP) — Geologists say that lava could start oozing from a dome growing inside the Mount St. Helens crater and that as many as seven other volcanoes in the Cascade Range could start erupting at any time.

William Menard, director of the U.S. Geological Survey, said yesterday the other Cascade volcanoes have erupted at about the same time in the past and it could happen again. He first mentioned the possibility of simultaneous eruptions over the next 10, or 15 years last week during testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Yesterday, he said in Vancouver, "If the past is the best teacher, we'll have to expect eruptions from other volcanoes in the Cascades."

Prospects for Flow

Clem Shearer, another USGS geologist, said, "We could have half a dozen or more of these things go off at one time. There is a distinct possibility of all these things going off at once."

Other volcanoes in the Cascades include Mount

Rainier and Mount Baker in Washington and Mount Hood in Oregon.

Donal Mullineaux, also of the Geological Survey, said yesterday that a dome forming in the crater of Mount St. Helens could turn into a lava flow. "If that dome kept rising and was fluid enough, it could begin moving out to the north through that breach in the crater."

He said further observation was needed to determine whether there had been any movement in the molten rock dome since it began forming after the volcano's last major eruption ended Friday.

Oregon Gov. Vic Atiyeh yesterday asked President Carter to declare the state a disaster area. He cited problems with ash from the volcano's last outburst, which yesterday forced Portland officials to extend an air pollution warning, and "serious economic consequences" to the Port of Portland from mud that has made the Columbia River impassable to large ships.

Much of Oregon and Washington have been blanketed with volcanic ash.

Atlantic Monthly Now Alone in Letters, Politics

Harper's End: A Gap for the Thoughtful

By Herbert Mitgang

NEW YORK, June 18 (NYT) — For more than a century, Harper's magazine and The Atlantic Monthly have been an integral part of U.S. literary, social and political history, creating and reflecting tastes and opinions in the nation for selective readers.

The demise of Harper's with the August, 1980, issue leaves only The Atlantic, rejuvenated financially under new ownership in Boston, as a national monthly with a great tradition in letters and politics that reaches back to the New England Transcendentalists.

The end of the monthly, whose circulation is 325,000, was an-

nounced yesterday by the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Co., which acquired it in 1965. The firm cited rising paper costs and postal rates; it said it had tried unsuccessfully for six months to find a buyer.

Various Troubles

In recent years, partly as a result of a falloff in general magazine reading and partly because the magazine appeared to lack a clear editorial focus, Harper's has floundered. The New York-based journal, edited by Lewis Lapham, has had its share of palace revolutions, with top writers and editors leaving.

The Atlantic appealed to a similar readership, but appears to have

retained the pioneering and liberal spirit in the arts and national affairs of its New England founders. Often, the difference between the two monthlies has seemed to be one of nuances — a number of the same freelance journalists, poets and short-story writers contributed to both. But The Atlantic, under the current editorship of Robert Manning, has impressed many readers as more consistent, more literary and bolder.

The first issue of Harper's New Monthly Magazine appeared in June, 1850, established by four brothers whose business was book publishing. (Harper & Row, the publishing house, is also owned in part by the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Co. but is otherwise unrelated to the magazine.) Harper's was designed to keep the brothers' printing plant busy in idle time, but soon caught on beyond its original literary audience, especially among readers hungry for news about the country and world and for literature from England.

Harper's serialized novels by Dickens, Thackeray, Trollope and other popular writers. The first editor was Henry Raymond, who later became the editor of The New York Times and a campaign manager for Lincoln in 1864. During the Civil War, Harper's, in the words of a later editor, became "a mirror of American life and ideas."

Artists and Writers

By the late 19th century, Harper's was an important family monthly. Winslow Homer had done some of its illustrations of Union troops; the artistic tradition continued with Frederic Remington and Howard Pyle. And the literary lights included Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Stephen Crane and Richard Harding Davis.

Frederick Lewis Allen became editor on the eve of the World War II and summed up the magazine's importance: "Gradually, Harper's became almost an organ of politics, sociology and economics. Now we are dealing with the affairs of nations and aggregations of nations." That tradition continued in the postwar period under John Fischer, who stressed ideas, selective news reports and literature.

The general crisis in the magazine field, resulting in part from the inroads of television, affected Harper's as it did others. Like Life, Look, The Saturday Evening Post and Collier's, Harper's became a victim of the changing habits of U.S. readers and viewers.

Possibly in Budget Review

Carter Aides See Chance Of '81 Tax Cut Proposal

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT) — Senior administration officials have begun to discuss the size, shape and timing of a 1981 tax cut that President Carter could propose this year, perhaps as part of the mid-year budget review in July.

Several officials, confirming that the long-awaited tax cut discussion has begun, acknowledged the administration was moving away from the president's public stance of refusing to talk about cuts until the budget was balanced to fight inflation.

"The administration is considering a fiscal policy change, a tax cut," one administration planner said. Virtually all of the president's senior economic officers favor tax reductions next year for individuals and for businesses. A senior Carter political adviser said he expected the president to outline a tax program "before the summer is out."

Publicly, Mr. Carter has insisted that fighting inflation has first priority. Privately, officials have acknowledged he was coming under increasing economic and political pressure to favor cuts. They cited three forces: The economy is in a seemingly steep recession, price inflation slowed in April and May

and both Ronald Reagan and Rep. John Anderson, the Republican and independent presidential challengers, favor tax relief.

Most administration economists have said reduction of taxes in 1981 would be desirable to avoid a big build-up of federal revenues that would dampen consumer spending and business investment. Indeed, official Washington has come to regard 1981 cuts as inevitable.

The Big Uncertainty

The big uncertainty is whether Mr. Carter will ask Congress to pass such legislation before adjourning this autumn or will recommend it as a first order of business in 1981. What troubles a number of officials is whether in the weeks between the mid-August Democratic convention and the planned October adjournment Congress would write a bill to the president's liking.

Mr. Carter said in a speech March 14 that he would not consider a tax reduction until the budget for fiscal 1981, which starts Oct. 1, was balanced. Later, Treasury Secretary William Miller and others switched the emphasis from a balanced budget, which now seems extremely doubtful, to bringing the growth of federal spending under control.

Several Cabinet-level and lesser officials in the last two days have stressed that any Carter tax cut proposal would be presented not as a hasty, pump-priming, anti-recession action, but as an element in a long-term strategy to revitalize the economy and stimulate investment.

One senior economic official, asked if the midyear budget review might include a tax-cut statement, replied "a lot of people think that is an appropriate time." The review is due July 14 or 15 and is expected to project a budget deficit of \$12 billion to \$20 billion, according to informed officials.

There was speculation that the president might outline his tax program — possibly a multiyear one — in an economic policy statement in which he would also announce a general commitment to promoting industrial development. Such a speech could come at the Democratic convention, officials said.

On political and economic grounds, officials said, a Carter statement in favor of tax reduction would entail some risks. Politically, the danger is that he would be

accused of changing course again, an accusation harking back to his 1977 reversals on tax rebates and natural gas deregulation.

His political advisers hope to head off such criticism by portraying his tax proposals as part of long-run reforms to combat inflation, encourage investment and bolster productivity. Some officials have suggested he hold out the prospect of a series of tax cuts, to be enacted serially, depending on the economy and the budget. They would portray that as a responsible alternative to the Republican proposal for three consecutive annual cuts to be authorized in a single bill.

Reawakened Hysteria

The economic risk, according to one official, is that "a turnaround on taxes could conceivably awaken the hysteria about inflation we had in the first three months of the year." Therefore, he said, the administration should consider combining with tax proposals a tightening of guidelines for voluntary wage and price restraint.

There is considerable consensus within the executive branch and between the administration and congressional tax writers that business tax relief should take the form of faster depreciation writeoffs for equipment and possibly buildings to encourage investment.

As for individuals, there is widespread interest in avoiding or offsetting the increase in Social Security payroll tax scheduled to take effect Jan. 1 for employees and employers. That tax is scheduled to rise to 6.65 percent from the current 6.13 percent, and the taxable wage base will climb from \$25,900 to \$29,700 next year.

But neither Congress nor the White House wants to open the complex, politically explosive question of Social Security financing and benefits. So the policy planners lean toward a bill that would give employees and employers income tax credits equal to 10 percent of next year's Social Security taxes. According to the sponsor, Rep. Richard Gephardt, D-Mo., that would cost the government \$10.4 billion in the nine months from Jan. 1 through the end of fiscal 1981, adding that much to the 1981 budget deficit.

The cost would be borne by the Treasury, not Social Security trust funds, which would continue to receive payroll tax payments in full. Officials say that is important to avoid worrying the public that the trust funds, from which benefits are paid, will be exhausted.

The administration discussions of the timing, size and composition of a tax package have been restricted to senior officials of the Treasury, Office of Management and Budget, Council of Economic Advisers and the White House Domestic Policy staff. Officials said a decision on whether to make tax proposals by the midyear budget would have to come by late next week.

U.S. Excludes Chilean Navy From Exercises

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP) — The United States is excluding Chile from U.S.-Latin American naval exercises through a State Department order that was decided on before former Secretary Cyrus Vance resigned and was reaffirmed by his successor, Edmund Muskie, after protests from 38 members of Congress.

In Santiago, a member of the ruling junta, Adm. Jose Merino, said yesterday that Chile would not participate in the Unitas maneuvers "even if they offer us the opportunity." U.S. and Latin American navies have conducted the annual exercises through a State Department order that was decided on before former Secretary Cyrus Vance resigned and was reaffirmed by his successor, Edmund Muskie, after protests from 38 members of Congress.

The U.S. decision was another reprisal for Chile's refusal to extradite three former secret police officials implicated in the 1976 bomb slaying in Washington of Orlando Letelier, who was foreign minister under the late President Salvador Allende and a critic of the current regime of Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

Defense Department officials said there was strong opposition in the Pentagon to the State Department decision. They said it was the first time any Latin American country had been excluded from the exercises for political reasons.

S. Attack Alerts Traced Faulty Computer Chip

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI)

all pieces of computer hardware 46 times apparently the two false alarms that indicated the Soviet Union launched missiles against the States.

Officials said yesterday the results of the failure, the Air Command began to use the engines of some of the bombers, preparing for re-attack.

A senior Defense Dept. specialist said there was no danger of an automatic U.S. response to the alerts on June 6 and there were built-in computer safeguards.

Mr. Dineen, assistant secretary for communications, said, "We did not take these precautionary measures, we would risk the survival of our bomber force," he said.

In the 1950s and 1960s, U.S. bombers were kept on continuing air alert so they could not be trapped on the ground in the event of a surprise attack.

When bombers are alerted in an alarm of an imminent attack, "the bombers are sent into the air to prevent them from being trapped on the ground, not with orders to proceed to target," Mr. Dineen said.

"When we designed the system, we recognized that, in spite of our best efforts, it might occasionally generate ambiguous or misleading indications," he said.

"There could be other computer-generated errors... [but] we are pretty certain we have identified the problem and have controls on it," he added.

"We are confident we will catch all false alerts, no matter how they are generated," Mr. Dineen said. "To protect against the slight chance that an apparently false signal is a real attack, we occasionally take some precautionary measures for survivability, such as starting bomber engines, as in the June 3 and June 6 incidents."

digests and interprets information from the North American Air Defense Command computer and sends it to various U.S. command centers.

The Air Force said later that the part cost \$40 cents.

When the computer received false information because of the faulty part, it began sending out a series of warnings indicating the nation was under attack. But Mr. Dineen said the errors were identified within three minutes by officials monitoring radar screens.

No Bombers Took Off

None of the SAC bombers took off after the false alerts, but some of the engines were warmed up, he said. "If we did not take these precautionary measures, we would risk the survival of our bomber force," he said.

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HOW DO YOU ASK FOR THE CLASSIC SCOTCH WHISKY IN NIGERIA?

"Ina son kofin
Johnnie Walker,
don Allah."
"Sanu."



Basque Pharmacists Out

BILBAO, Spain, June 18 (Reuters) — Pharmacists throughout Spain's northern Basque region closed today for 24 hours to protest an attack by separatist ETA guerrillas, official sources said. The ETA claimed responsibility for the shooting here Saturday that wounded Jose Maria Lesca, president of the local pharmacists' association.

Sao Tome, Principe: 'Economic Disaster'

Rep. Chisholm Makes Plea for Haitian Refugee Parity

U.S., June 18 (Reuters) — The
s of the European satellite
er Ariane, which crashed
it was launched on May 23,
hen recovered off the coast of
h Guiana, officials said to-

Slain Arab Atom Expert Is Found in a Paris Hotel

Truckers, Farmers Block Border of Spain, France

near your home in and outside
to from above address).

Arms Spending Emerging as Issue in Japan

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in millions of DM

Jacob Talmon, Israeli Scholar, Author

in millions of DM

Page 10 of 10

Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz.
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Balance Sheet 1979

	in millions of DM		
	1979	1978	+ %
Volume of business	25,043	23,292	+ 7.5
Total assets	24,431	22,713	+ 7.6
Credits and loans	14,338	12,656	+ 13.3
Securities	2,323	1,901	+ 22.2
Deposits	9,159	9,497	- 3.6
Bonds	10,824	9,290	+ 16.5
Capital and reserves	505	426	+ 18.5
Fiduciary accounts	2,325	2,183	+ 6.5
Building society	1,423	1,116	+ 27.5
Balance sheet profit	17	15	+ 13.3
Number of employees	1,819	1,771	+ 2.7

For further information please write in for our annual report. Marketing and Public Relations Department, Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz, Grosse Bleiche 54-56, D-6500 Mainz.

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Forty years ago last week, Hitler's armies had broken through the French and English fronts and were fast marching toward Paris. Most of the city's newspapers had ceased publication or had

left the capital, and censorship had cut wider and wider gaps into daily reporting. Paper, ink and reliable information were becoming increasingly scarce. On June 12, 1940, the Herald Tribune

began a four-and-a-half-year hiatus, not to reappear until Dec. 22, 1944. It was the last Paris newspaper to shut down. Reproduced here is the front page of that final, two-page newspaper.

Official Exchange Rates

Dollar in Paris... 43.70 to 43.90
Dollar in London... 4s. 11 1/2d.
Dollar in Rome... 19 lire 80c.
Pound in Paris 176.50 to 176.75

53rd Year. No. 19,244

European Edition

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1940

NEW YORK 2 a.m. EDITION

Herald Tribune

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Roosevelt Pledges
Allies Utmost Aid

Fulllest Resources to Be Harnessed for
Defense, Aid Opponents of Force; Duce
Scored for 'Dagger in Back of Neighbor'

By Special Wireless

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 11. — "The United States, with all its strength and with all its unity, will hereafter pursue two obvious and simultaneous courses: it will extend to the opponents of force the fullest material resources of this nation and it will harness all speed up these resources in order that we ourselves in the Americas may have equivalent and training equal to the task of any emergency and every defense," declared President Roosevelt yesterday in an address to the graduating class of the University of Virginia here. The speech was broadcast throughout the world in seven languages. His youngest son was a graduate of the law school.

Departing from the prepared form of his speech outlining American policy and doctrine in the present emergency, Mr. Roosevelt reviewed efforts over the course of months to keep the war from spreading, particularly by offering his good offices to Italy.

"Unfortunately," the President added, "after outlining the policy of the United States, it is a pity that Italy, which Italy that its aspirations would be considered and it would be assisted an equal place at the conference table after the war, has unfortunately, in the regret of all of us and to the regret of humanity the chief of the Italian government was unwilling to accept the procedure suggested and he has made no counter-proposal."

"On this tenth day of June, 1940, the hand that held the dagger has struck into the back of its neighbor," the President said. "On this tenth day of June, 1940, in this hour of crisis, the great American teacher of democracy we send forth our prayers and our hopes to the people of the world who are maintaining with magnificent valor their battle for freedom."

The President's speech follows in full.

Speaks to All Classes

My friends of the University of Virginia—
I notice by the program that I am asked to address the class of 1940. I avail myself of this privilege, but also take this very happy occasion to speak to many other classes, classes that have graduated beyond the years, classes that are still in the period of studying, classes not alone in the schools of learning of the nation, but classes that have come up to the great schools of experience.

In other words, the cross-section, just as you who graduated today are a cross-section, and the older generations have questions to ask the world. Most of the time they ask simple but nevertheless difficult questions. Questions of what to do, of opportunities to find, ambitions to satisfy. Ever now and again in the history of the Republic a different kind of question presents itself. A question that asks, not about the future of an individual, or even of the generation, but about the future of the country, the future of the American people.

Former Questions

There was such a time at the beginning of our history. At the beginning of our history as a nation young people asked themselves what was ahead, not for themselves, but for the new United States.

There was such a time again in the seemingly endless years of the war between the States. Young men of both sides of the line and themselves not what grades or professions or what would like to enter, what lives they would make, but what would be the trend of the country, the future of the country.

There is such a time again today. Again today, the young men and young women of America are asked to ask questions, and a deep concern this same question. What is to become of the country we know? Now they are asking questions that the older generations have asked. The ideal of free franchise, the ideal of peace and justice is a decadent ideal. They read the word and hear the boast of those who say that a belligerent force—force directed by self-chosen leaders in the name of democracy—system which will overrun the world. We have seen the tendency of this philosophy, of course, in nation after nation where free institutions and individual liberties were once maintained.

The Ultimate Result

It is natural and understandable that the younger generation should first ask itself what the extension of the philosophy throughout the years would lead to ultimately.

We see today, for example, in stark reality some of the consequences of what we call machine age. Where control of machines has been retained in the hands of mankind, on the whole untold benefits have accrued to mankind. But mankind was then master and the machine was the servant. But this new system of force, the custody of the checks of the democratic system that we have known. The machine in the hands of the irresponsible conqueror has become the master. Mankind is only the servant. It is the victim. Such mastery abandons with deliberate contempt all of the moral values to which even this young country for more than 80 years has been accustomed and dedicated.

The new philosophy grows from month to month and could save no possible conception of the laws of life or the way of thought of a nation whose origins go back for nearly a thousand years. Neither descendants of our pioneers, nor those who have come hither in later years can be indifferent to the destruction of freedom in their ancestral lands across the sea.

The danger to our institutions may come slowly, or it may come with a rush and a shock as it has come to the people of the United States in the past few months. The question of democracy in a world-wide arena has come to us clearly and overwhelmingly. We perceive the peril in this world-wide arena that may become so narrow that

Washington
Stopped by
Submarine

Unknown Craft Said to
Have Menaced Refugee
Ship; Near Panic Caused

WASHINGTON, June 11. — Already stirred to its depths by Italy's entrance into the war and President Roosevelt's great speech yesterday the nation was further shocked tonight when the news was flashed across the country by wire and radio that an unidentified submarine had halted and threatened to sink the liner Washington with over 1,500 American refugees from Europe off the coast of Portugal.

The Washington left Bordeaux late Saturday and was believed to have reached Lisbon tonight after its exciting adventure.

Passengers lacking early this evening but the first reports stated that a ten-minute near-panic was created aboard the crowded ship when the submarine appeared and flashed signals to the ship.

The excited passengers rushed toward the lifeboats demanding that they be let down. However, it seems that after the reply the underwater craft disappeared.

The Washington is sailing fully lighted, without escort and with the American flag conspicuously painted on its bow. The Lisbon call it will call at Galway.

Defense Speed-Up
WASHINGTON, June 11. — Spurred by President Roosevelt's speech yesterday Congress went full speed ahead today with its defense and preparedness program.

The Senate voted 87 to 14 a resolution authorizing the trading in of surplus military equipment of all kinds to be sent to the Allies.

Two armament bills made rapid speed in House Committees. One provides for twenty-two new warships, 10,000 planes and the training of 10,000 pilots.

Senate bills, one calling for the expenditure of \$100 million to be used for the purchase of warships, the other the \$1,700,000,000 supplementary defense bill providing for an increase of 175,000 in Army effective, moved ahead to committee as did the \$1,000,000,000 tax bill.

A record number of telegrams denouncing the White House congratulating the President on his speech.

Hall Statement on Italy
WASHINGTON, June 11. — The entry of Italy into the war has proved a great disappointment to people everywhere and a great human tragedy.

He addressed the House and declared today at his press conference.

In reply to an inquiry as to when a peace treaty might be signed, Mr. Hull said that "something like a day" would probably be required to establish the necessary steps for application of the act.

We are anxious to keep open American shipping routes to Spain and Portugal under the new conditions Mr. Hull declared to discuss "without care" the House and the President's recommendation.

Mr. Hull also revealed that a number of Americans in Italy had been kept in detention since the conflict, and that he did not believe the State Department had a complete count on Americans still in Italy.

He added that the number of American ships in the new danger zone as eighteen on Saturday. Army effective, moved ahead to committee as did the \$1,000,000,000 tax bill.

In answer to another query Mr. Hull said that American ships in the Mediterranean would be instructed to turn neutrality act into the United States in accordance with past practice.

He told reporters he had no information concerning the United States' attitude toward the French Cabinet recently reported embargo on machine tools which had been discussed at his conference last week.

Eight-Year-Old Killed by Bomb
WASHINGTON, June 11. — The State Department announced today that an eight-year-old American child named Alfred Paul Ritter was killed during the bombing of Berlin on May 26, 1940.

Mr. Ritter was killed during the bombing of Berlin on May 26, 1940. The boy had been living with his grandparents in Germany.

American teacher of democracy we send our thoughts to the family of the boy who had been living with his grandparents in Germany.

Future of Nation at Stake
All roads leading up to the accomplishment of these objectives must be kept clear of obstructions. We must slow down or detour. Signs and signals call for speed, full speed ahead.

It is right to say that each new generation should ask questions. But recent months the principle question has been somewhat simplified. Once more the future of the nation—the future of the American people, is at stake.

We need not and we will not in any way abandon our continuing effort to make democracy work within our borders. Yes, we still insist on the need for improvements in our own social and economic life. But that is a component part of national defense itself.

The program unfolds itself and into that program will fit the responsibility and the opportunity of every man and woman in the land to preserve our heritage in days of peril. I call for effort, courage, sacrifice, devotion, the love of freedom, the love of freedom, the love of freedom.

On this tenth day of June, 1940, the hand that held the dagger has struck into the back of its neighbor. On this tenth day of June, 1940, in this hour of crisis, the great American teacher of democracy we send forth our prayers and our hopes to the people of the world who are maintaining with magnificent valor their battle for freedom.

The President's speech follows in full.

Italian Bombers Take War to Asia, Africa;
Great Battle for Paris at Crucial Stage

Flight from Paris Nears End
As Black Smoke Shroud Lifts

Some French Troops Arrive in Wake of Exodus; Few
Planes Over City, No Air Raid Alarms During Day

By Walter B. Kerr

The great mass flight of the people of Paris to the south of France was almost ended by sundown yesterday.

All last night and all morning and afternoon, men, women and children piled out of town by train, bus, truck, automobile, bicycle, baby carriage and on foot. They took with them what they could, everything from a loaf of bread and a bottle of wine for the evening meal to mattresses, chairs, clothing, bird cages, dogs and cats.

And almost as the last of them were leaving, soldiers arriving yesterday were the first to enter the city. I do not suppose there will be more than a few hundred thousand still here by dawn today.

Those who left last night and this morning left while the entire valley of the Seine within many miles of here was covered with black cloud of smoke. This smoke seemed to come from burning gasoline or oil stores west and south of Paris. And it brought with it a black dust that was in everyone's mouth and nose when he got up from bed.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning from the Rond Point on the Champs Elysees it was so smoky that you could not see the Eiffel Tower. The Place de la Concorde nor the Arc de Triomphe at the Place de l'Etoile, both short distances away.

Smoke lifted at Noon
The smoky haze was about eleven o'clock and before noon it had been cleared away by a fairly strong wind and the sun shone and it was as if the city had been reborn.

But even then in the smoky morning hours thousands were fleeing southward from the bridges of the Seine. Thousands were riding and thousands were walking. They pushed carts and wheelbarrows. They talked with one man of about forty who was wheeling his sick daughter away. He did not know where he was going but he was sure he was in order to escape with a trunk-load of stuff, placed it on the cross bars of their wheels and pushed along.

Long Lines of Farmers
They came from long leagues, farmers from the country taking away their families and things on their old-fashioned French hayracks, drawn by three horses in single file. They were wheeling their sick daughter away. He did not know where he was going but he was sure he was in order to escape with a trunk-load of stuff, placed it on the cross bars of their wheels and pushed along.

Some men and women had so much baggage with them they had to push their carts and wheelbarrows in order to escape with a trunk-load of stuff, placed it on the cross bars of their wheels and pushed along.

In the Champagne sector, the enemy during the night established new positions south of Ay.

Fighting re-started at dawn along the whole course of the Bethonnes River, crossings of which were very dearly contested. Our troops executed several counter-attacks south of Ay and inflicted serious losses on the enemy. Between Aisne and the Meuse all enemy assaults were repulsed.

Several squadrons of our planes bombed the airfields of Neustadt, Frankfurt and the blast furnaces at Wolfthagen. A formation of naval sea planes bombed and partially set afire the Heinkel factories in the vicinity of Rostock.

dogs on leashes and carrying a suitcase in each hand. I have seen hundreds of men, women and children, leaving behind on the road half of their belongings.

At six o'clock there was no standing around the tomb of the Unknown Soldier where the eternal flames still burn as guarded by three policemen. I counted only twelve cars after Belgian affairs here.

Almost every office has closed. Hundreds of cafes and restaurants have been closed. The Plaza Athenee today and the Crillon tonight or tomorrow. Small bistros have shut down.

But some cafes and restaurants are still open, a few on the main boulevards and quite a few in the side streets. But Paris will be only a shadow city if it falls into German hands.

The American Embassy issued certificates to American property owners, certifying that the property was American. The Stars and Stripes were hung from many windows and balconies of the Belgian Embassy and its annex, for the United States is looking after Belgian affairs here.

Of the normal sights yesterday, I saw men still digging air-raid shelters in the small parts in front of the Petit Palais and the Grand Palais. And a gardener was watering the lawn behind the Zayce Palace which until he left the city was the residence of the President of the Republic Albert Lebrun.

It has been announced that Premier Paul Reynaud has gone to General Headquarters.

Rio Van Winkle Tag on Skids
SUFFOLK, N.Y. (U.P.)—The 30-year-old Tag International, Rip Van Winkle of Niagara River boats, will slumber here no longer. "It will be sold 'down the river' for whatever it will bring."

Englishman Father at 86
CONINGTON, England (U.P.)—Sir David St. Clair Dunn, father of a six-week-old boy, in his eightieth year, is believed to be the oldest father with the youngest family in Great Britain.

Newsman Say Road Travel
South Is 'Slow But Sure'

The New York Herald Tribune talked by telephone late last night with several American newspaper correspondents who left Paris with the Government.

They said that traffic on the roads was slow but sure and that most people were leaving Paris in the morning. Paris at 1 a.m. yesterday reached their destination by 2 p.m., while several others who started out Monday afternoon arrived several hours later.

Franklin Roosevelt Jones
Has Little Brother Now

SALEM, N.J. (U.P.)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., whose christening after the President and a popular song caused national comment a year ago, has a new brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Jones, the parents, were impressed by the absence of boys in the Cantor family and named their twelfth child Eddie Cantor Jones.

Malta Air Attack Heralds Fascist Entry; French Hold Desperate German Thrusts; Move to Declare Paris an 'Open City'

The war spread yesterday from Arctic Norway almost to the Equator as Mussolini's Fascist legions joined Hitler's fieldgrain troops driving for a decision in the battle for Paris.

An air raid on Malta heralded Italy's entry into the war. Later in the day Malta was bombed several times, as was Aden. A drive for Jibuti was started. Italy lost a number of planes and ships in the first day. King Victor Emmanuel was reported in the field with his troops on the French border, but there was little news of fighting there.

World interest still centered, however, on the great battle for Paris now in its crucial stage. Fighting seemed to reach its highest stage of violence since the drive started just one week ago. Millions of Germans, backed by the most formidable assembly of planes and tanks in history, were hurled against the French along the entire 135-mile front from the Channel near Dieppe to the Maginot line.

Germans Throw Smoke Screen Over Battle
General Weyand also threw in reserves to halt the Nazi hordes daily getting a little nearer to Paris.

As both sides attacked and counter-attacked the battle line swayed to and fro.

The Germans used a new trick for this war when they sought under cover of a smoke cloud to throw a series of poison bridges over the Seine between Rouen and Vernon. The French counter-attacked without respite to hold them.

New tanks were thrown in by the Germans in a vain attempt to break the French lines south of the Oureq. The French rear-guard held, while the main forces established strong positions south of the Marne. Intense fighting with little change extended beyond the Champagne region right into the Argonne.

Allied Air forces took a heavy toll of the enemy by bombing concentrations and communications while airfields and military objectives in Germany were also attacked.

Cabinet Is 'Somewhere in France'

The French government which left Paris Monday evening is now set up "somewhere in France." However, most of the Ministries remain open. Premier Paul Reynaud went to the front.

The exodus of the Parisian population reached a new height. All the French newspapers, a few of which got out Paris editions yesterday, are now located in the provinces. The Paris Bourse was closed for the first time since the war started but is reopening in a provincial city. Many banks and innumerable shops and other establishments were closed.

The Military Government of Paris and the Prefect of Police rule city will the army. Conferences held by the authorities yesterday may, it was reported, shortly lead the announcement that Paris is now "an open city" with no military objectives warranting air raids due to the transfer of vital industries, the transfer of the Ministries and other changes.

Italy Opens War With Raid on Malta

LONDON, June 11.—Italy started war on Britain early this morning by an air raid on Malta. Britain retaliated by raids on Libya and Italian East Africa. The British Fleet won the first round at sea by sinking or causing the scuttling of twenty-seven Italian ships in various parts of the world. The biggest prize was the 10,000-ton motorship Remo, the crew of which was brought into a Scottish port.

Other raids on Malta during the day caused little damage and few casualties the B.B.C. announced tonight. One of the ten enemy planes participating was brought down.

British targets in Libya and in East Africa were principally airfields. Considerable damage was done and a number of planes destroyed on the ground. The attacking planes apparently caught the enemy by surprise. Most of them got away before the ground guns got into action. Three of the British planes failed to return after the long desert flights.

Other Countries in War

There was little news here today of Italian land attacks but it is believed that the first French objectives will be Cordoba and Tunis.

The Italian Cabinet held its first war meeting, decreeing the requisitioning of industries, fixing prices and imposing new taxes. The communiqué issued afterwards gave no information on fighting, but warned the public that results will not be obtained without grave sacrifices.

A decree bringing Albania into the war beside Italy, was published at Tirana.

Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India followed the Canadian example last night by declaring a state of war with Italy. The Admiralty has given notice that numerous areas in the Mediterranean adjacent to Italy or Italian possessions are dangerous because they have been mined.

Attlee Stigmatises Duce

Lord Privy Seal Clement R. Attlee in a statement in Commons on behalf of Prime Minister Winston Churchill likened Italy to a jackal. He expressed sympathy for the Italian people who, he said, will soon like the Reich feel the full effects of the sea blockade and who were the victims of the "overwhelming ambition" and blood lust of their leader. "The attack on France, at this moment, he described as the 'most wanton in history'."

"Mussolini," he added, "was making a great mistake by stabbing France in the back and would be deceived in his hope of finding the British Empire easy picking. The two dictators had united to destroy democracy."

Major Attlee thanked President Roosevelt for his "vital inspiring" speech and concluded that the Italian aggression had struck no dismay in British hearts but only increased their determination for they know that they are not fighting for themselves alone but for a greater cause. He expressed sympathy for the Pope.

Military experts in London estimated that Italy has available from seventy to eighty divisions and admitted that the Italian navy, under German tutelage, might make a better showing than it did in the last war. Little fear is felt here for Tunisia, defended by fortifications and a strong army. Egypt is protected by 300 miles of desert but may be drawn in; it was thought by a new aggression.

heater in Paris

'Mille Francs' of Hugo Opens Marais Festival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 18 (IHT) — The Festival du Marais has opened summer theater season with an evening performance of Victor Hugo's "Mille Francs de reconnaissance" by the Theatre en Liberté in the courtyard of the Hotel d'Almonet.

Hugo wrote the play in 1866 while living in exile in Guernsey, and fled the censorship of Napoleon III. Its subject is a Hugo favorite: the socially excluded and the poor of the Marais, goodness over oppression. In this it is the swelling theme of his epic novel "Les Misérables" as it sings a pianissimo song of despair. Hugo withheld the play from editions of 1934 and 1945, and it was only in 1961 that the opinion of Marais as a striking resemblance to the opinion of France's "Craquante" with its ill-used dachshund and the police — and to Brecht's "The Good People" — although neither Brecht nor Hugo heard this is not difficult to fashion. Writing for the stage of his employed many of his tricks of stage situations. The family on stage of being evicted was a scene of 19th-century melodrama, while in America the scene of a mortgage took place at the end of almost every second act. The threatened removal of the beloved piano seen here was the great jacking climax of "The Miser," with David Warfield downing the house when he was told to leave. "It was such a beautiful instrument," a scene written 15 years before the Hugo play in the French Revolution, a beggar and ex-convict, is taken to London to room the water-frequent by outside and boundaries. He has 20-20 heard a noble heart so that from a nation derived from evening on sotto voce conversation rescues an honorable — the grandfatherly musician of the first Napoleon campaigns, his daughter and illegitimate daughter, a sweet, not maiden out of Victorian from evil and swarming



Pierre Meyrand in Victor Hugo's "Mille Francs de reconnaissance."

Windsor Memorabilia

Duke's Lodge on Block

By Carolyn Pfaff

PARIS (IHT) — In 1952, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor bought a country home in France, close enough to Paris so the duke could do a spot of gardening in the afternoon and get home in time to change for dinner.

Le Moulin de la Tuilerie, as their property in the Chevreuse valley was called, became the duke's solace throughout his years of exile. And there, with the help of Russell Page, the English landscape designer, he created an English garden that was to be his passion until his last illness.

Just before the duke's death in 1972, Le Moulin was sold to a high-flying French financier named Edmond Artar.

The mill was always regarded as the duke's fancy and the duchess, scarcely a country girl, had little interest in the property except to stipulate that Artar must look after the graves of her pug dogs.

Today the duchess is perhaps too ill to know or care that Le Moulin, with its 40 acres of woods and streams, is again up for sale. It will be auctioned Tuesday at the Palais de Justice in Evry, near Paris, the sale being necessitated by the bankruptcy of Artar, who was found dead in Saint-Tropez in 1977 of an overdose of barbiturates.

During his short tenancy, Artar not only kept his bargain with the duchess — the graves of Marry, Thomas, Bear, Bruce, Trooper, Disraeli and Davy Crockett are in good order — he also preserved the rest of the estate largely the way the duke and the duchess left it.

By Nan Robertson

NEW YORK (NYT) — Charles A. Lindbergh left five children on his death in 1974, all of them passionate conservationists like their father.

Scattered across the United States, with one in France, they lead intensely private lives, dictated by the kidnapping and murder of the Lindbergh first-born son in 1932 and the resulting sensational publicity that traumatized the family.

The youngest of the children, at age 34, and also the most outspoken in the cause of the environment, is Reeve Lindbergh Brown. "I wanted to honor my father's memory and carry on his dream," she said, "and so, in 1977, we established the Lindbergh Fund and the Lindbergh Place."

She, like her brothers and sister, always shunned the fierce glare of fame that beat down on Charles Lindbergh and his wife, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, no matter where they fled. Reeve Lindbergh Brown's "safe place" is an isolated Victorian farmhouse in Vermont, where she shares with her husband, Richard, photographer, and their two small daughters.

"The privacy was much, much stronger while my father was alive,"



Reeve Lindbergh Brown

Private Lives

Children Carry On Lindbergh Conservation Legacy

Mrs. Brown said in an interview, "I still feel strongly about my children's privacy. I think the reason is how horrible the press was when my brother was found dead, even though I was born 13 years after he was kidnapped and never knew him. They broke into the morgue and photographed his body."

The Lindbergh family may be far from physically but they are very close. Anne Morrow Lindbergh, whom her 13 grandchildren call "Grannymouse," divides her time among a house in Connecticut, a chalet in Switzerland and an ocean-side home in Maui, Hawaii. The

eldest son, Jon, now 47, is an underwater scientist and fish farmer and raises salmon in Washington State. Land, 42, is a cattle rancher in Montana; Anne Lindbergh Sapieyevski, 39, is a writer in Washington, and Scott, 37, studies primates in the Dordogne region of southwest France.

The Lindbergh Fund, on whose board Mrs. Brown serves, has drawn her away from her husband, children and livestock on their Vermont farm in recent years. The nonprofit organization was set up after Charles Lindbergh's death to carry on his work: finding ways for technology and the environment to coexist.

Grants are given to young scientists who enhance the environment with their discoveries, and there is also a Lindbergh Award bestowed each year. This year, the prize went to Edwin Link, oceanographer, developer of underwater submarines and inventor of the Link Trainer, a ground-training device used by generations of pilots.

"The Link Trainer saved 20 million gallons of gas in training pilots on the ground," Mrs. Brown said. "It saved the pollution and the congestion of airplanes flying around."

When she discusses other aspects of her father besides conservation and science, she is straightforward. She loved him, but knew "he came across cold and stern."

"For us he was a lot of fun, very alive, very dynamic," she said. "I think he was perceived as politically naive." As for his anti-Semitic statements and charges during the late 1930s that Jews were dragging America into World War II, she said: "You have to pay for your public statements — but I think he paid too much. He should have known better."

Mrs. Brown said she would "not go out of my way to stand up for my father in the context of the Holocaust." She added that her first public memories were the photographs released of the concentration camp at Auschwitz, and that "they burned themselves into my brain."

Dance

Trio by Erick Hawkins

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, June 18 (IHT) — "American dance season" at Sadler's Wells Theatre opened this week with the first visit to London of the Erick Hawkins Dance Company, which brought a surprise or two for British audiences unused to their particular character. Following next week is a return visit from the Harlem Dance Theater, and the week after that the always provocative Merce Cunningham and Dancers through July 5.

Both Cunningham and Hawkins are veterans of American dance, having emerged from under the wing of Martha Graham to shape their own choreographic courses. But whereas the Cunningham character is well known and much enjoyed here, Hawkins was, until now, familiar only by repute. What nobody had indicated was his proximity to something like an indigenous folk style of American dancing, certainly to the grass roots of native myth and mayhem.

At least, that is the impression from the first-night program, in which "Parson Weems and the Cherry Tree" brought a discreetly downcast humor to bear on certain aspects of Washingtonians, not all of them familiar over here without a swift refresher course, or some further footnotes to history than the neighboring item, "Plains Daybreak," in which Hawkins himself was listed as First Man amid an assembly of gently gyrating dancers in wildlife masks.

Both these works had a fundamental naivety of choreographic style and expression which was not without a certain childlike charm, and which was at times the more attractive for being unexpected.

This effect was reinforced by the original music, apparently a basic principle of the Hawkins company. Virgil Thomson's period pastiche for "Parson Weems" and the lyrical instrumental chants by Alan Hovhaness for the storybook safari each added an enjoyable musical dimension to their subjects. They were expressively played by a well-rehearsed local group conducted by Walter Engel.

The limitation of dance vocabulary was less evident in the remaining work of the triple bill, "Agathon," as the Navaho Indians call the eroded outcrop of Monument Valley. With the sharp-edged music of Dorrance Salvey, and uncredited change costumes that carry the dancers from somber night-shadow to sunburst gold, the movement ranged more vigorously, although I am not convinced, on one impression, that its character traveled well.

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The London Stage

That Old 'Tomfoolery'

By Sheridan Morley

DON, June 18 (IHT) — Now that investment in big shows is becoming increasingly risky, small is once again the word and what could be smaller and less expensive than a four-character revue built around the songs of Tom Lehrer?

West End has been giving modest celebrations for a long time, with concerts by Stephen Sondheim, Noel Coward, Cole Porter and now Lehrer's "Tomfoolery" (at the Criterion).

About 15 years, from 1955, made his own records and is own songs as a kind of vacation from his real and unending work as a teacher of satire. He gave up the satire around the time that heinger got the Nobel Peace because, in his view, satire is no further than that.

Two-hour compilation of his work narrated by Robin Ray is a witty, readable if of-fering lack of restraint by an Adams, Martin Connor and George under the direction of Gillian Lynne. The result is a series of infinite charm, one which I suspect would be received by an audience all those were, after all, the days needed to be only faintly enter, when diffidence was ne of the game, and when a hat began "Sharks gotta pake gotta fly, I gotta love hill I die" was uprisious. It was the kind of song Edler was not singing.

Lehrer, who made a suitably appearance on the first literally backing into the of the final curtain call, is or as he prefers to think of 11 centigrade. His hope for concert appearances used at if they induced just one of the audience to strike a he then all would have been bile; but it is hard now to be the original shock of dis- that the hand of the be-ri he held in his had actually first great venereal disease (Got It From Agnes?).

re left with a divertimento, at it works well enough at terior, it might work even in midnight, someplace you could get a drink and a well. It is essentially cabaret only occasionally (such as Ray's sinister rendering of "Dope Peddler") are we hat Lehrer may have had a and less coy talent than he now like us to believe.

other highlights of the evening such as they were share first put them onto y distributed long-playing made and sold around Har-ware in the mid-1950s.

the show starts very much cans to go on; there is no development, and for some reason they seem to have or simply cut Lehrer's cele-

Over the front entrance of the mill, there is a large sundial with the Latin inscription, "In all of these hours, one is for you." Over the main door in the vast beamed salon there is a mock coat of arms with the legend, the duchess's little joke, "I'm not the miller's daughter but I've been through the mill."

Apparently much of the Windsor furnishings and some paintings were sold with the mill in 1972, but these have been seized by creditors of the French owner and may never be traced.

Although the sale of Le Moulin has been much publicized in England, very little interest has been shown there, according to the London firm that arranged the auction. So far, the only enthusiasm has come from the two French communities involved, anxious to preserve the property from developers.

The estate comprises three main buildings, a gardener's house and a caretaker's lodge. Most were redone to the Windsor specifications over a 34-year period and at a cost of

But the most beautiful place is the garden. Through weeping willows and banks of yellow Siberian iris planted by the duke, the mill waters splash down graded steps outside the windows of the salon and divide into two streams beside the formal gardens.

Everything has been recently tidied up for the sale, revealing struggling perennials and battered plant tags with Latin names.

But the hillside where the duke constructed his rock garden and nature paths has kept its order. Rhododendrons still bloom, most of them the big-leaved Asiatic variety, also a favorite of King George VI, who had hundreds planted in the royal gardens at Windsor Castle.

Old-fashioned roses have been allowed to run wild. Foxgloves willow between the deciduous rare azaleas and rhododendrons in a small stone staircase, tufted with lily of the valley, leading up the hill to a clearing where the pug tombstones are pathetically lined up.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

RCA Fires President After Six Months

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP) — RCA today announced the ouster of its president, Maurice Valente, after less than six months in office. RCA Chairman Edgar Griffiths said the decision followed "a careful evaluation" of Mr. Valente's performance by the board of directors of RCA. "It was the board's unanimous decision," Mr. Griffiths said, "that Mr. Valente's performance over nearly six months did not meet expectations in terms of the company's long-range needs and objectives."

Dassault Reports Steady Order Backlog

PARIS, June 18 (AP-DJ) — The order book for Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation, the French military and civil aircraft company, showed no change at the end of April from its level of a year before, the company said today. Claude Vallieres, who heads the Dassault division, told shareholders that the company had enough work in hand to last through March, 1981. He pointed out that the estimate was based on firm orders.

CII-Honeywell Bull Announces Payout

PARIS, June 18 (AP-DJ) — CII-Honeywell Bull, the Franco-American data processing company, will pay a net interim dividend of 3.90 francs (95 cents) per share for its 1980 financial year, the company announced today. For the 1979 financial year, the company paid a net dividend of 8.72 francs.

Aeritalia Granted Loan for Boeing Venture

ROME, June 18 (AP-DJ) — Aeritalia, the Italian state-controlled aviation group, has been granted a 150-billion-lire (\$180 million) stand-by loan by a consortium of Italian banks for industrial development of its joint venture with Boeing.

Zale Forms Investment Diamond Division

DALLAS, June 18 (AP-DJ) — The Zale jewelry company says it has formed a new division offering investment-quality diamonds to private investors, trusts, pension plans and investment counselors.

IBM Refocuses on Word-Processing

By Alexander R. Hammer
NEW YORK, June 18 (NYT) — International Business Machines, which has seen its share of the word-processing market decline sharply in recent years, is introducing a wide range of text-editing products and programs. These moves, announced yesterday, are intended to increase IBM's leadership in the field.

Brazilians Gain as U.S. Exchanges Addiction to Oil for Gasoholism

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP) — Gasohol, long seen as a way to reduce the United States' dependence on imported oil, may be getting a boost from Brazilian car dealers.

U.S. Panel Passes Tax on Sales of Foreign Holdings

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP-DJ) — The Senate Finance Committee has tentatively approved a measure that would tax capital gains realized by foreign investors on the sale of U.S. property. The measure would produce an estimated \$100 million in revenue during 1981.

British Earnings

Strong Rise
LONDON, June 18 (AP-DJ) — Britain's index of average earnings rose 0.9 percent from May, and up 18.5 percent from a year earlier, the Department of Employment said today.

U.S. Revises GNP Gain Up to 1.2%

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI) — The U.S. government said today that new data reveals that the economy was not quite as anemic and corporate profits not quite as bad during the first three months of this year as had been previously reported.

In a final revision, the Commerce Department said the real gross national product — the nation's total output of goods and services, adjusted for inflation — grew by 1.2 percent between January and March, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$252.7 billion.

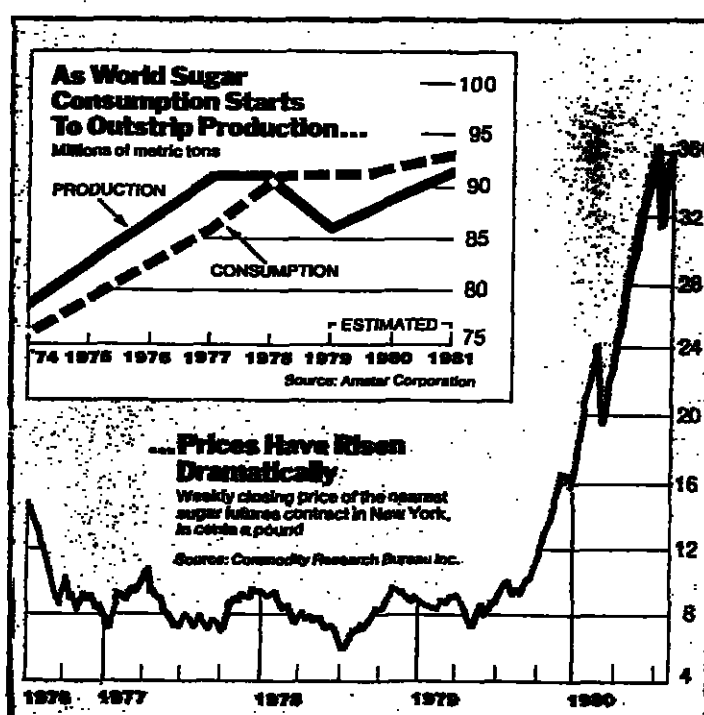
At the same time, the department raised its estimate for inflation in the GNP accounts to an annual rate of 9.5 percent, from 9.3 percent, Reuters reported.

In its first report two months ago, the department said the economy had grown by 1.1 percent in the first quarter. That figure was cut almost in half last month, when the department issued a new report saying the growth rate had been only 0.6 percent.

means, he said, that the company "will be offering its products to all potential sectors of the office equipment field instead of in select areas."

Three divisions of the giant company jointly introduced the new developments yesterday as follows:

• The office products division introduced a desk-top text-processing modular system called the IBM Displaywriter. It is designed to help an individual operator work more efficiently, and it can communicate with other office systems over ordinary telephone lines. Using an electronic dictionary, the Displaywriter can check the spelling of about 50,000 common words and as many as 500 custom words that can be added. A basic Displaywriter system will sell for \$7,895 and lease for \$275 a month. A licensed program, which is required to operate the system, rents for \$15 a month. Deliveries are to begin in seven months.



Worsening Sugar Shortage Threatens Price Explosion

LONDON, June 18 (Reuters) — A worsening world shortage of sugar is threatening to cause a sugar price explosion similar to that of 1974, which fueled inflation and disrupted supply.

A steep increase in the price of sugar would inevitably raise the cost of many products in addition to the immediately affected foods and beverages, they believe.

Japan Payments In High Deficit Again in May
TOKYO, June 18 (AP-DJ) — Japan's current account deficit totaled \$1.75 billion in May, compared with a \$1.924-billion deficit in April and a \$282-million deficit a year before, the Finance Ministry announced today in a preliminary report.

The current account has remained in deficit continuously since July of last year.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 18, 1980, excluding bank service charges

Currency	U.S.	DM	FF	U.S.	DM	FF	U.S.	DM	FF
Australian dollar	1.92	4.50	109.23	0.71	1.63	40.37	0.71	1.63	40.37
Belgian franc	26.21	40.70	109.23	0.71	1.63	40.37	0.71	1.63	40.37
British pound	1.76	4.50	109.23	0.71	1.63	40.37	0.71	1.63	40.37
Canadian dollar	1.32	4.50	109.23	0.71	1.63	40.37	0.71	1.63	40.37
French franc	6.55	109.23	109.23	0.71	1.63	40.37	0.71	1.63	40.37
German mark	1.76	4.50	109.23	0.71	1.63	40.37	0.71	1.63	40.37
Italian lira	2.36	109.23	109.23	0.71	1.63	40.37	0.71	1.63	40.37
Japanese yen	1.76	4.50	109.23	0.71	1.63	40.37	0.71	1.63	40.37
Netherlands guilder	1.76	4.50	109.23	0.71	1.63	40.37	0.71	1.63	40.37
New Zealand dollar	1.76	4.50	109.23	0.71	1.63	40.37	0.71	1.63	40.37
Portuguese escudo	1.76	4.50	109.23	0.71	1.63	40.37	0.71	1.63	40.37
Spanish peseta	1.76	4.50	109.23	0.71	1.63	40.37	0.71	1.63	40.37
Swedish krona	1.76	4.50	109.23	0.71	1.63	40.37	0.71	1.63	40.37
Swiss franc	1.76	4.50	109.23	0.71	1.63	40.37	0.71	1.63	40.37
West German mark	1.76	4.50	109.23	0.71	1.63	40.37	0.71	1.63	40.37

Pressure Mounts on Small Banks Blocking Chrysler Rescue Plan

DETROIT, June 18 — With Chrysler's cash dwindling, the pressure on a handful of banks to agree to a debt restructuring plan for the automaker is mounting.

But stubborn resistance from some of the smaller lenders has forced the Chrysler Loan Board to postpone twice this week its meeting to authorize \$500 million in government-guaranteed debentures for the automaker.

Two more banks agreed to the government-backed bailout yesterday, but Chrysler chairman Lee Iacocca said that four to seven small banks with outstanding loans of \$21 million to Chrysler, are still refusing to participate in the plan.

At a news conference Monday, Mr. Iacocca said that "recalcitrant banks are under tremendous pressure." Federal officials, members of Congress and Chrysler executives all reportedly have been pressuring the banks.

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on June 16, 1980

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Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$62.08

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Haidring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible]

Following Referendum

Montreal Rekindles Industry's Interest

MONTREAL (NYT) — The city of Montreal's business community has grown increasingly optimistic in the weeks since Quebec's provincial government rejected the referendum proposal to seek political independence from Canada.

The symbolic of the change, two business organizations, the Montreal Chamber of Commerce and the International Transport Association, have announced that they will build headquarters here. Although both are already in Montreal, the moves have been interpreted as a vote of confidence in a city that has suffered a loss of corporate head offices over the years.

One in Montreal's business community, like Guy Desmarais, president of the *Chambre de Commerce*, believes that Montreal is beginning to experience a renaissance in business activity last year. But the evidence, he says, is a modest revival of office building construction — was largely as businessmen and investors worried about the May referendum on the separatist proposal of governing Parti Quebecois.

The referendum had been advocated by Quebec's Premier, René Lévesque, and would have authorized the first steps toward separation for the province.

Positive Perception
Some 59 percent of the voters rejected the proposal, attitudes began changing quickly, said Mr. Desmarais, who is also president of a brokerage firm. "It is the opinion that is changing," he said. "Montreal is getting a new perception for the first time in years."

Real estate development has been slow to revive, largely because of downtown office buildings built in the last three years. Space is scarce and rents have risen 50 percent higher than a year ago.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenues, Profits in Millions.
Currency, unless otherwise indicated.

Company	1979	1978
AT&T		
Rev.	12,360	11,200
Prof.	1,460	1,400
Avco		
Rev.	1.99	2.01
Prof.	0.13	0.13
Central Soya		
Rev.	618.1	618.6
Prof.	1.9	9.0
Houston Industries		
Rev.	2,000	1,500
Prof.	157.7	144.6
Toyota Kogyo		
Rev.	492,480	396,320
Prof.	10,080	6,440

end of 2.50.

Venezuela Raises Fuel Oil Price

YORK, June 18 (NYT) — Venezuela has notified oil companies, effective Friday, it is raising prices of its heavy fuel oil. It is one-third of Venezuela's exports consist of heavy, or 1, fuel oil.

The increase in this so-called No. 6 oil came from oil companies in New York, who had received a message from the Venezuelan oil company warning them of the new prices.

Open Gold Markets

June 18, 1980	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
Gold	402.50	402.50	19.25
Silver	40.25	40.25	22.25
Platinum	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.00

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

27 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	Options
27 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	Call
27 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	Put
27 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	Call
27 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	Put

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Cartier Mounts Head-On Attack Against Mexican Pirate Outlets

NEW YORK, June 18 (UPI) — Cartier refused today to pay \$4.5 million to buy out a chain of 14 fake Cartier stores operating in Mexico and instead announced it would open a genuine shop two doors away from the biggest Mexico City pirate outlet.

Cartier's entry into competition with the pirate shops — which boast the Cartier name on the door, carry a complete line of counterfeit luxury goods and even duplicate the Cartier catalogs — came after a decade of fruitless legal actions in the Mexican courts.

"Since the beginning we have won every single case," Cartier President Alain Perrin said in a New York news conference. None of the decisions against the phony Cartier operation has been enforced, however, and Mr. Perrin said he could envision delays in the Mexican court system of up to 25 years.

"That is time to make a fortune and run," he said.

Cartier registered its name in Mexico 40 years ago, but a Mexican businessman succeeded in getting the same name registered in 1973, and he began opening outlets.

Inferior Goods at a Discount
Mr. Perrin said the phony stores offer inferior goods at discount prices but shoppers would be hard pressed to spot the difference. Many thousands of people have been cheated and are upset by it," said Mr. Perrin.

Although Cartier officials have given varying sales estimates of the counterfeit goods, Mr. Perrin put the turnover at \$7 million a year in Mexico. That, he said, would amount to last profits to Cartier of \$3 million to \$4 million.

Mr. Perrin said numerous meetings with the Mexican businessman, Fernando Pelletier, had resulted in an offer to allow Cartier to buy the pirate operation for \$4.5 million.

The Paris-based jewelry firm refused the deal, preferring to fight back with its own store and with a continuing legal battle that already has cost Cartier \$1 million.

Cartier's Mexico City store, its first anywhere in the country, is scheduled to open in October. Genuine Cartier goods also will be available for the first time at top Mexican stores in the fall, Mr. Perrin said.

Canada's Royal Bank Plays World Role

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TORONTO, June 18 (NYT) — For many years the Royal Bank has been Canada's No. 1 bank, the largest financial fish in a small market sprinkled across the broad northern flank of the United States.

It still is. But more recently, under the leadership of Rowland Frazee, its outspoken president and chief executive officer, the Royal Bank has moved aggressively onto the international scene to become North America's fourth-largest bank in assets, following the Bank of America, Citicorp and Chase Manhattan.

"We used to be a large Canadian bank with international interests," Mr. Frazee said. "But now we are a large international bank with a strong Canadian base. There's a difference."

The 59-year-old Mr. Frazee had just returned from a week in Texas, several days in New Orleans and Chicago and three weeks in the Far East. Although Montreal remains the Royal's formal headquarters, Mr. Frazee spends less than half his time there now and duplicates his office and files in Toronto, Canada's financial capital.

On July 1, Frazee will mark his third anniversary running the Royal, which began in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1864 as the Merchants Bank with \$725,000 and one branch. Today the Royal has assets of \$58.5 billion and 36,000 employees at 1,522 branches across Canada and 82 overseas in 45 countries.

Outward Thrust

It is one measure of Mr. Frazee's management thrust outward that, for the quarter ended April 30, the Royal's operations outside Canada for the first time produced more after-tax revenues than its operations at home — \$38.1 million versus \$37

million on total revenues of \$1.8 billion.

The ability of one-third of the Royal's assets to produce 51 percent of its income was due to a number of factors, some of them unusual. But they highlight the trend of many major Canadian companies seeking growth beyond the confines of Canada's market of 23.7 million people.

"Everything we do now," said Mr. Frazee, "we think globally no matter what type of business we're dealing with."

One of his first steps was to initiate a comprehensive study of geographic and subject areas of prime interest to the bank. This resulted in defining specific market areas around which a new bank group was formed.

In February, the Royal organized its global energy group, with headquarters in Calgary, Alberta. Later came an agriculture division, with offices in Winnipeg, Manitoba, this week, the Royal announced the establishment of its new trade group.

Banker Foresees Cut In W. German Rates

LUXEMBOURG, June 18 (Reuters) — The Bundesbank is likely to cut its leading interest rates within six weeks in response to continued reductions in U.S. interest rates, Hans-Joachim Schreiber, management board member of Dresdner Bank, said today.

He told a press conference at the bank's Luxembourg unit that he believes U.S. interest rates will fall further, with prime rates dropping below 10 percent and a further reduction in the U.S. discount rate, as the administration is forced to head off a harsh recession.

New U.S. Commodity Regulations Issued

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, June 18 (WP) — Federal commodity regulators started doing something yesterday about problems produced by the collapse of the silver market last spring.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission put out a series of proposed rules changes that staff members said are meant to protect both brokerage houses and their customers from financial loss in any future commodity market disasters.

The new rules would make commodity brokers take quicker action when customers cannot pay their commodity debts on time and would discourage brokers from letting customers use speculative commodities such as silver as collateral on loans.

"What we are doing is to raise still higher the safety net" that protects customers and to tighten the reins on brokers, CFTC commissioner Read Dunn said.

Aimed at Speculation
Though aimed directly at problems caused by the speculative binge of the Hunt brothers, the new commission rules would not eliminate all the troubles the Hunts got into, official of the agency admitted.

The new rules apply only to commodity firms that are regulated by the futures commission, explained

John Manley, the agency's director of trading and markets.

Many of the Hunts' difficulties came in dealings with companies that are either the parent or the subsidiary of a regulated firm and thus outside the jurisdiction of the commodity agency.

Other federal regulators such as the Federal Reserve Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the comptroller of the currency will have to act on those problems, suggested commissioner David Gartner.

The highly technical rules changes redefine the "net capital requirements" of commodity brokerage firms. A broker's net capital is the cash the company has left after all its debts are paid. A firm that does not meet the commission's minimum capital requirements must shut down.

A CFTC staff survey of 222 commodity firms showed about one-third of them will have to come up with additional capital to satisfy the new standards, which if they finally are approved.

The new rules also will require brokers to deduct from their net capital any commodity speculating debt that is not paid within three days. Customers now have six days — and sometimes more — to pay their debts to brokers before the broker must write off the loss.

When silver prices collapsed in March, the Hunts owed their brokers hundreds of millions of dollars and took several days to pay up. Commission officials said at the time that all the Hunts' brokers remained solvent. That apparently would not have been the case if the new rules had been in effect.

The other major change proposed yesterday would make brokers deduct from their net capital any debt to them secured by the commodity the customer is speculating in.

The Hunts used silver as collateral to borrow from three companies — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Bache Metals Inc. and ACLI International. Manley said the Merrill Lynch loans would have been covered by the new rule, but not the other two.

Commodity Deadlock

GENEVA, June 18 (AP) — Industrial, developing and Communist states have extended their meetings after failing to make any progress on setting up a common fund for commodity stabilization, conference sources said today. The participants are deadlocked over old and familiar problems on how exactly the fund should be run and paid for.

Trading in Treasury Bills Expands; Fed Concerned

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP-DJ) — During the past year, trading in U.S. Treasury bills has increased much more rapidly than the supply of the bills issued by the Treasury.

There have been temporary shortages in other commodity markets, but a shortage of Treasury bills could have more serious consequences by driving up their prices, which would reduce interest rates on a key short-term government obligation.

As custodian of the nation's monetary policy, the Federal Reserve Board prefers that interest rates move because of supply and demand for money, rather than the whims of commodity traders. The Treasury has its own cause for concern: In a more volatile bill market, investors would seek higher interest rates to justify the increased risk, thus increasing the government's borrowing cost.

Although some experts had doubts, it now appears that there will be more than enough bills to meet tomorrow when deliveries are due against June futures contracts. But both the Fed and the Treasury still have qualms about the rapid growth of financial futures.

\$1.4 Trillion

Bill futures are traded mainly on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, where trading volume in them nearly tripled in the first five months of this year, compared with the like year-ago period, to 1.4 million contracts covering \$1.4 trillion in Treasury bills.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

June 18, 1980

	Dollar	DM-Mark	Swiss Franc	French Franc
1 M.	8% - 8 1/2%	9 1/8% - 9 1/4%	5 1/4% - 5 1/2%	17 - 17 1/2%
3 M.	8 1/2% - 8 3/4%	9 1/4% - 9 1/2%	5 1/2% - 5 3/4%	16 1/2% - 17%
6 M.	8 3/4% - 9%	9 1/2% - 9 3/4%	5 3/4% - 6%	16% - 16 1/2%
9 M.	9% - 9 1/4%	9 3/4% - 10%	6% - 6 1/4%	15 1/2% - 16%
1 Y.	9 1/4% - 9 3/4%	10% - 10 1/4%	6 1/4% - 6 1/2%	15% - 15 1/2%

New Issue
June 19, 1980

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Dresdner Bank
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Baden-Württembergische Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Julius Baer International
Limited

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Internationale de Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque de l'Union Européenne

Boyerische Vereinsbank

Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann

Créditanstalt-Bankverein

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Richard Daus & Co., Bankiers

DG Bank
Deutsche Girozentrale
Euromobiliare S.p.A.

Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen
Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft

Hambros Bank
Limited

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino

Kreditbank N.V.

Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz
— Girozentrale —

Lloyds Bank International
Limited

B. Metzler soel. Sohn & Co.
The Nilko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.

Salomon Brothers International
Limited

Société Générale
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)
Limited
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken

J. Vontobel & Co.

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Atlantic Capital
Corporation

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungenier (Overseas)
Limited

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque Privée de Gestion Financière - B.P.G.F.

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

Cazenove & Co.

Crédit Commercial de France

Credit Suisse First Boston
Limited

Delbrück & Co.

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Aktiengesellschaft

Robert Fleming & Co.
Limited

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Georg Hauck & Sohn

Kidder, Peabody International
Limited

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise

Lazard Brothers & Co.
Limited

Merck, Finck & Co.

Morgan Stanley International

Norddeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Rothschild Bank AG

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.
Limited

Trust Bank of Africa
Limited

Vereins- und Westbank
Aktiengesellschaft

M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.

Westfälische Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Yamaichi International (Europe)
Limited

YPF RISK CONTRACT

Call for bids contracting hydrocarbons exploration development and exploitation works (Law N° 21.778), according to the following detail:

TENDER N°	AREA	OPENING DATE
14.044/80	"LEDESMA" (Nordeste Basin) Provincia de Jujuy.	November 24th, 1980 at 10:00 a.m.

- Tender condition set value: The equivalent of u\$s 15,000 in Argentine pesos, payable according to the seller rate of exchange of the Banco de la Nación Argentina in force on the day before the purchase.
- Opening of the bids will take place at the "General Belgrano" Hall, N° 777 Roque Sáenz Peña Avenue, 13th floor, Buenos Aires, at the above mentioned time.
- The parties interested in bidding in this tender can Purchase Special and General Conditions of Tender at the GERENCIA DE LICITACIONES Y NEGOCIACIONES, Suite 832, 8th floor, at 255 Esmeralda Street, Buenos Aires, Mondays through Fridays from 08:45 to 12:30 a.m. and from 02:15 to 03:15 p.m. as from June 3th, 1980.
- Information on this tender may also be obtained at our Technical and Commercial Office in the U.S.A. Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales Soc. del Estado, 5 Greenway Plaza Suite 210, Houston, Texas.

YACIMIENTOS PETROLIFEROS FISCALES
SOCIEDAD DEL ESTADO

República Argentina



[illegible]

A 12x12 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is black and white, with black squares indicating non-letter positions. Numbers 1-71 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The grid is as follows:

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12
13					14			15		16			
17				18						19			
20						21				22			
23					24				25				
			26				27				28	29	30
31	32	33			34	35	36					37	
38				39		40				41	42		
43				44	45				46		47		
48			49						50	51			
			52			53	54				55	56	57
58	59	60			61				62				
63					64				65				
66					67						68		
69						70					71		

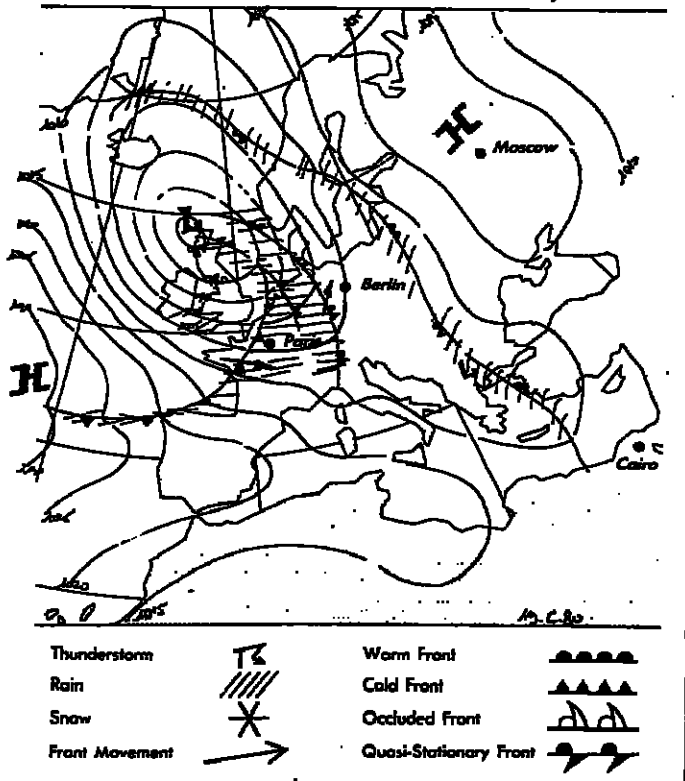
Solution to Previous Puzzle

ATL	BART	SANE
NEAT	ORANT	FLOOD
TAKE	FRENCH	LEAVE
ELEMENT	SEE	COAT
PRESTO	CARD	PADD
AUSTIN	LAR	PERU
TEES	TROT	ERASE
END	LANE	ATTLER
ROLES	ARC	ARC
DOUBT	DOUBT	LIES
RUSS	AND	LETTE
ELSE	NAIRN	SETA
SPAG	POND	TSAR

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Fine	MADRID	27 81	Fine
ANDALUSIA	16 61	Cloudy	MADRID	27 81	Fine	
ANZAS	26 71	Cloudy	MALAGA	28 85	Cloudy	
ATENS	16 61	Cloudy	MALAGA	28 85	Cloudy	
BEIRUT	20 79	Fine	MOSCOW	23 73	Cloudy	
BERGAMO	20 71	Fine	MOSCOW	23 73	Cloudy	
BIRMIN	14 58	Showers	NEW YORK	27 81	Cloudy	
BRUSSELS	16 61	Overcast	NICE	22 72	Fine	
BUCHAREST	24 75	Cloudy	OSLO	28 78	Showers	
BUDAPEST	23 73	Overcast	PARIS	18 64	Cloudy	
CASABLANCA	22 70	Overcast	PRAGUE	24 75	Cloudy	
COPENHAGEN	15 59	Rain	ROME	24 75	Cloudy	
COSTA RICA	25 71	Fine	SOFIA	24 75	Cloudy	
DUBLIN	14 61	Rain	STOCKHOLM	28 68	Overcast	
EDINBURGH	16 61	Cloudy	TEHRAN	33 91	Fine	
FLORENCE	23 73	Overcast	TEL AVIV	29 81	Mist	
FRANKFURT	17 63	Cloudy	TOKYO	30 80	Cloudy	
GENEVA	17 63	Showers	TUNIS	31 86	Fine	
HELSINKI	24 75	Stormy	VIENNA	18 64	Showers	
HOUSTON	24 75	Cloudy	WASAW	28 81	Cloudy	
ISTANBUL	24 75	Fine	WASHINGTON	22 71	Cloudy	
LA PALMAS	23 73	Cloudy	ZURICH	14 61	Showers	
LISBON	24 75	Fine				
LONDON	19 66	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	27 81	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada to 200 GMT; GAT, Houston and Los Angeles to 200 GMT; JKT)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



KLEINFELTERSVILLE, Pa., June 18 (AP)—A Meaconite farmer who got in trouble with liquor agents for brewing 170-proof tractor fuel is back at his still—with a liquor license tacked to the barn wall.

Floyd Horst's home-made still turned 2½ bushels of corn into three gallons of 170-proof alcohol—which, he says, makes a diesel tractor purr.

The state liquor control board found out about it and told him that he could shut down the still, buy a license for \$2,500 or face arrest.

But state Sen. Clarence Manabe introduced a bill to lower the license fee for "experimental" stills like Mr. Horst's to \$25. Mr. Horst had agreed not to sell his alcohol and to add a small amount of conventional fuel to make his brew undrinkable. The bill sailed through the legislature.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

I'M PACKING THAT'S WHAT I'M DOING; I'M GOING HOME!

DID YOU HEAR WHAT HAPPENED? THEY ASKED ME TO LEAD IN PRAYER, AND THEN EVERYBODY LAUGHED!!

I DIDN'T COME HERE TO BE LAUGHED AT!

BUT YOU CAN'T GO HOME ALONE...

WHO'S ALONE?

THE YOUNG FRENCH LASS IS FASCINATED BY THE AMERICAN PILOT...

6-19

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SCHULZ

TODAY'S SUBJECT IS THE SUICIDE SQUEEZE.

BASEBALL CLINIC

CAN ANYBODY TELL ME WHAT THAT IS?

THAT'S WHEN YOU MISTAKE A TUBE OF CRAZY-GLUE FOR YOUR TOOTH PASTE!

THE CHEF MADE THIS MEAT LOAF FROM HIS SECRET RECIPE

YECCHH-H!

IF I MADE THIS TO KEEP IT A SECRET, TOO!

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WANT TO SEE MY NEW BIKINI?

I THINK HE THOUGHT YOU WERE WEARING IT

I THINK HE THOUGHT YOU WERE WEARING IT

MARK WAID

© 1994 Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation

HEY, PET, IT'S A SHAME TO WASTE SUCH A LOVELY DAY - OH, ABOUT TAKIN' ME FOR A NICE LITTLE WALK IN THE PARK, EH?

YEH! OH, ALL RIGHT, THEN

MMH... IT'S SO QUIET AND PLEASANT HERE, ISN'T IT, PET?

OF COURSE IT FLIPPIN' IS - THEY'RE ALL DOWN IN THE PUB !!!

A three-panel comic strip by Tom Swick. In the first panel, a man in a suit stands on a pedestal and says, "I'M GOING TO RAISE THE TAXES". In the second panel, the same man says, "...BUT, YOU TOLD THE PEOPLE WE HAD A BUDGET SURPLUS". In the third panel, he says, "THAT'S RIGHT... WE HAVE MORE BUDGETS THAN MONEY". The comic is signed "Tom Swick" and dated "1994".

WHY WOULD ENTERTAINING
OTHER DOCTORS' WIVES
FRIGHTEN YOU, EVIE?

I
DON'T
KNOW!

STOP

MAYBE IT'S
BECAUSE I
HAVEN'T HAD
MUCH
EDUCATION
SHARON!

WITH YOUR
LOOKS, YOU
DON'T NEED NO
EDUCATION!

YES, YOU DO! I DON'T WANT
JUSTIN TO BE ASHAMED OF
ME! THAT'S WHY I'M GOING
BACK TO SCHOOL
WHEN I QUIT
MY JOB!

BRADLEY
COLEMAN

Panel 1: Nanny and two friends talking. Panel 2: Nanny talking to a friend. Panel 3: Nanny walking down a street. Panel 4: A close-up of Nanny's face.

YOU'RE CERTAIN
THIS IS IT,
DRYVER?
 YES, SIR.
45 DEATH-
TO-CARTER
MINE.
 BUT THERE'S
NO MOB
HERE.
 MAYBE
THEY GOT
LOST.
 I BETTER GO IN AND
MAKE SURE THIS IS
THE RIGHT PLACE.
YOU WAIT HERE.
 BUT WHAT
IF THE MOB
TURNS UP?
 KEEP THE CON-
VERSATION LIGHT.
DON'T GET ON
RELIGION.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CIRYL



UMPIO

BONGIB

GANDIL

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He put his guitar in the refrigerator because he wanted this.

Answer here: TO  IT  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | **Jumbles:** LIMIT GLAND VENDOR SKEWER
| **Answer:** The Romans counted half a dozen rulers from Scandinavia—"V-KINGS"

A cartoon illustration of a small boy in a sailor hat and striped shirt, looking up at a large foot stepping on a small shoe. A hand is visible holding a small object above the boy's head. The illustration is signed 'Kitchin' and dated '6-19' in the bottom left corner.

GO QUIETLY . . . OR ELSE
By Spiro T. Agnew. Morrow. 288 pp. \$10.95.
Reviewed by Richard Cohen

"I AM writing this book," Spiro Agnew says, "because I am innocent of the allegations against me which compelled me to resign the vice presidency of the United States in 1973." With that characteristically blunt, declarative sentence, a sentence out of the functional Banhaus school of writing, and so much like the stark, lined, never-a-hair-out-of-place man himself, Agnew reaches into his long-winded explanation of why he resigned why he copped a plea and why he got into trouble in the first place. He was framed.

A bunch of guys back in Baltimore, former political contributors, backslappers but liars all, got into trouble with the law and decided to serve up Agnew to save their own skins. They took their story to a bunch of prosecutors also back in Baltimore who were, almost to a man, Lefties, and they in turn decided for political and personal reasons (career advancement) to accept the weird tale that the market and the nation's top superiors in the Justice Department of the United States. This was a place already infested with Lefties, corrupted by Watergate, peopled with the unprincipled and headed by the notorious Elliot Richardson, here characterized as weak, strong moral, immoral, pigheaded, and a man of moments of lucidity was seeking to replace the tottering Richard Nixon with someone who

him the cash and there is no hard evidence — a picture, a document — to prove that Agnew got it from goods. All this is true, but it is also true that this sort of evidence is the most never present in a bribery case. Even rarer is the four witnesses saying substantively the same thing, and being able to prove that they were saying it long before the Federal got nosy and served their subpoenas — like at the time the money was allegedly changing hands.

With Agnew, though, things are never simple. He seems to be saying two things at once: He never took a bribe, but he did take money. When he took money, it was either a gift or a political donation. By his own admission, he took quite a lot — "about \$12,000" in gifts alone, he estimates, although it's not clear if he is talking of cash or the total value of cash and other gifts. There's one, you see, other gift — a diamond link, robes, jewelry, diamonds and, of course, money from a man who did business with the state and who Agnew acknowledged were not his close friends. Why they should want to shower gifts upon him is a question that does not occur to Agnew, and he tells us he was totally unsuspecting when, as vice president, he was asked by one of them before a group of bankers only to find out to his chagrin that the businessman later made a pitch for funds. I mean, the nerve!

would defend Israel "whatever the risk to the United States." Gasps!

"Having been beaten at the polls in the crushing defeat of the McGovern-Shriver ticket, the left-wingers determined to reverse the election results by forcing Nixon out of the presidency by proxy, which amounted to coup d'etat," Agnew writes. "However, they would have gained nothing by kicking out Nixon on only to have me come into power as his successor. . . . So to make their revolution a success, they had to get rid of me first."

Insults and Basic Sleaze

Later, of course, comes the now-famous threat allged on Agnew's life made by Richard Nixon's *Capo di Tutti Capis*, Alexander Haig. But by the time that stunning assertion surfaces in the book, we are all but gasped out and nothing shocks us anymore. Agnew has by then developed an explanation so illogical, so bereft of common sense, so thoroughly fouled by character assassination, insults and basic sleaze that I for

one, had hardly the strength to reach one more time for the red felt pen to underline the passage. Anyway, the death threat is one of the few assertions in the book to make sense, so Gaga was Agnew over the power of the White House that he gave up. I think that the brooding Nixon could will his vice president's heart to stop beating.

Very early in the book, Agnew leaves credibility far behind. The Baltimore prosecutors who develop

From the opening sentence, it is obvious that clean nor quick, but muddled and long as confusing, stalling, dragging ass anchors of self-justifying phrases over me like a cover again. Still, it has its second moments. Agnew paints a good picture of the duplicitous Nixon and comes from him gives you a pretty good idea of what it was like to work for the White House where the president's "massac tell you to quit but the question is himself asks only about the way looking he and then looks away.

In the end, though, the book is so unconvincing. To believe Agnew, you have to believe that the government took the lives of four self-styled "peace" protesters and turned them into a liberal frame-up so severe that even liberal Agnew nor powerful allies like Barry Goldwater or moderate lawyers could find a hole to wriggle out of, allowed him to be scapegoated by the media meemies and all self-proclaimed liberals.

This kind of nonsense permeates the book, robbing it of whatever credibility Agnew might have mustered, which, I hasten to add, would probably not be much. The against Agnew was always a very strong theme. It was the taking bribes, both as governor of Maryland and as Baltimore County executive, from contractors doing business with the state. Three of the contractors and one intermediary operated with the government. Agnew, critics charged, was the

It is Agnew's assertion that the other made up their story to save their own skins. Maybe. It's true that all four were in pretty serious trouble with the government and they did practice what is called "padding up." They offered up Agnew as the honest, or maybe even virtuous, of a deal. Agnew has nothing to atone for the practice of trading up, never seeming to realize that he did something very similar. He added the vice presidency for a guarantee that he would not go to jail, pleading no contest to a tax evasion charge.

No matter. The core of the Agnew defense is that no one ever saw him take a bribe, that none of the other four saw any of the others slip.

ON the diagramed deal, North opened with one heart. His partner's response of two clubs was a virtual game force, so North saw nothing wrong with launching directly into Blackwood. When South admitted to possessing two aces, North hid seven clubs, expecting the contract to be a laydown.

West decided that the safest lead was a trump. South could and did draw trumps and play dummy's top hearts. When a ruff brought down the queen, he was able to claim the contract, for the hearts in dummy took care of the diamond losers in the closed hand. If the heart plan had failed, he would have fallen back on a diamond finesse.

South would have had far more to think about if West had hit on a diamond lead, for South would have had to commit himself immediately. He would rise with the ace, draw trumps and take a heart

finesse. But he would risk looking foolish if West held the diamond king and East the heart queen.

NORTH (D)
 ♠ K
 ♥ A K J 7 3
 ♦ A 7
 ♣ K Q 8 2

WEST
 ♠ Q 5 7 2
 ♥ Q 5 2
 ♦ 8 4
 ♣ 1 9 7 5

EAST
 ♠ J 10 6 3
 ♥ 10 8 8 4
 ♦ K 10 8 2
 ♣ 4

SOUTH
 ♠ A 5 5
 ♥ 9 7
 ♦ Q J 5 3
 ♣ A 7 6 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bid was 3NT.

North East South West
 1 ♠ 2 ♣ 3 ♠ 4 ♣
 5 ♣ 6 ♣ 7 ♣ 8 ♣
 9 ♣ 10 ♣ 11 ♣ 12 ♣

West lead: 1 ♠

Hand 18 (UPP)
 Declarer: East
 Contract: 3NT
 Score: 300

